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Forecast: Temp. 5-6 (45-51). Tomorrow variable.
WIND: Cloudy. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Tomorrow
clear. BREEZE: Clear. Temp. 5-4 (45-51). NEW
York City Temp. 5-4 (45-51).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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KING AT CORTES—King Juan Carlos stands at attention as members of the Spanish parliament applaud the royal family after swearing-in ceremony Saturday. Queen Sophia, their son and two daughters are standing at right.

Provoking Countermoves by Rightist Units, Socialists Leftist Troops in Lisbon Balk Carvalho's Ouster

LISBON, Nov. 23.—President Francisco de Costa Gomes was forced to back down yesterday in the decision to replace the commander of the Lisbon military region, leftist Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

The all-military Supreme Council of the Revolution had on Friday named Capt. Vasco Lourenço to be the new chief of the military region, but the move was suspended after 4000 soldiers from radical military units, which appeared themselves on alert.

The two largest parties, the Socialists and the Liberal Popular Democrats, directed the hunt of their attacks against Gen. Costa Gomes, who heads the council, for his failure to support the recent left-of-center government, headed by Premier Jose M. Balsemão de Azevedo.

Socialist leader Mario Soares today told 40,000 supporters in Lisbon rally that his party was ready for an armed conflict with the radicals. "If the price of freedom is to fight, then we will fight," he said, drawing cheers from his audience.

Second Defeat Seen

He said the Communists, extreme leftists and military men who support them "not only they began April 25 as the rebels in the election of the National Constituent Assembly, they will be beaten with arms as well if they come out into the streets."

Mr. Soares accused the Communists of pursuing a coup strategy and following the "politics of treason."

"We know there exists the risk of confrontation in this country," he said. "We Socialists will do everything in our power to avoid this except surrender our liberties. We will fight if necessary with arms in our hands."

Mr. Soares also denounced a call for a two-hour general strike tomorrow issued by the Communist-dominated Workers Committee of the Lisbon unions.

There were at least eight Socialist demonstrations around the country yesterday in a Socialist counter-show of force to rebelious leftist troops here in the capital who refused to accept the replacement of Gen. Carvalho by Capt. Lourenço, a more moderate leftist, who was to be promoted, in his new job, to brigadier general.

Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes told a French reporter in an interview published in Portuguese newspapers today that if the two-month-old Azevedo government fell, there would be "a civil war that would lead us to a new fascism."

"We are certain that inside the army there is a Communist plan to systematically disintegrate structures, at the same time as small groups install themselves in key posts, in operational points," Maj. Antunes said. "The same tactic is to be found in civil society as well."

Army units in northern Portugal and rightist commando forces stationed near Lisbon took stands during the weekend in strong opposition to the leftist troops in the capital.

A spokesman for the forces in the north said today that they favor a purge of the military commands to remove leaders who are extreme leftists. He also said that the northern garrisons might ask to be put under the direct command of President Costa Gomes, cutting their links with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

After 13th Cease-Fire 25 Killed in Renewed Beirut Clashes

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Ignoring another cease-fire call, rival Christians and Muslims battled across suburban Beirut today and mortar shells landed near the French ambassador's residence minutes before the French peace envoy arrived there.

Police said that at least 25 persons were killed and 100 wounded today.

Police said six mortar shells fired by Christian rightists in southeastern Beirut fell near the French ambassador's residence, two of them about 50 feet from the building.

A consular spokesman said that the first two shells landed inside the residence grounds. Four others struck the street outside about five minutes before former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville arrived for consultations with Ambassador Hubert Argod.

A Lebanese policeman was slightly injured in the explosions. Mr. Couve de Murville later visited the policeman in the hospital.

Among the day's dead was a fireman in Sodeco, a Christian suburb of eastern Beirut.

Some other firemen trying to extinguish blazes started by bombs and rockets also were wounded by bullets, police said.

A new cease-fire was declared late yesterday after two days of citywide clashes but it was largely ignored by rival militia groups that fought on throughout the night in the eastern suburbs.

By late afternoon, the fighting had subsided to sporadic exchanges of machine-gun and mortar fire in four trouble spots.

A sniper fired into Hamba, Beirut's main downtown commercial street, as pedestrians scattered for cover. Sniper fire kept most of the other districts deserted as well.

Fighting also was reported in the northern city of Tripoli and the Bekaa Valley town of Baalbek, but there was no immediate word on casualties, the Associated Press said.

A police radio call from Baalbek, 40 miles northeast of Beirut, said that 500 Muslim militiamen were attacking the town hall.

Mr. Couve de Murville continued talks with Christian and Muslim leaders but had little progress to show in his four days of meetings.

Security officials met again in emergency session to try to shore up the shaky cease-fire before it collapsed like the 13 truces that preceded it in the last 10 weeks.

Political sources said that the meeting would probably continue all night. Premier Rashid Karami summoned the Christian and Muslim leaders to another crisis session tomorrow.

In a speech marking the 32d anniversary of Lebanese independence, Mr. Karami appealed once more for an end to the fighting, declaring the sectarian turn the fighting has taken. Mr. Karami, a Muslim, said: "If Islam orders these killings, then I am innocent of it. If Christianity orders the killings, then I am against Christianity."

Angola War Seen Entering Vital Phase for Big Powers

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 23 (AP).—The eight-month-old civil war in Angola appears to have reached a crucial stage that could lead to intensification of big-power involvement with the rival national armies.

The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the total independence of Angola (UNITA), backed by a disparate alignment of foreign powers such as the United States, China, South Africa, France and some African states, claim they have seized all the territory held by the over-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

UNITA claimed last week that a force captured Malanje, 220 miles east of Luanda on the main highway linking the city with the MPLA's eastern stronghold of Henrique Carvalho. The MPLA denied it.

If the UNITA claim is true, the MPLA's two major bases are isolated from each other. However, neither side permits news into combat zones and both sides' claims are extremely difficult to verify.

The fall of Malanje would leave Luanda the only port still in MPLA control after six weeks of attacks and wide open to sea-lanes or attack.

The MPLA, led by Agostinho Neto, is clearly determined to fight to the end. All able-bodied men have been mobilized and Soviet weapons have been handed out in Luanda's shantytowns. Even children strut the streets with automatic rifles.

But Luanda is vulnerable despite the fire power its defenders possess.

The main fear among the handful of foreign observers in Luanda and diplomats abroad is that Moscow may step up its arms shipments—including 132-mm artillery, amphibious armored cars and rockets—to the MPLA if it looks as if it might lose its foothold in this strategic and mineral-rich west African country.

Support Teams

That would mean sending in tanks, MIG fighters and possibly short-range missiles to turn the tide of war now apparently running against the MPLA. And this would mean bringing in large numbers of pilots, tank crews, support teams and technicians, involving the Russians in a land war.

U.S. intelligence sources in Lisbon claim a squadron of Soviet MIG-21 fighters is already based in Brazzaville, capital of the Communist Congo Republic. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Juan Carlos Installed; Adopts Prudent Policy

But He Vows To Stimulate Improvement

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Juan Carlos was proclaimed King of Spain yesterday after he swore fidelity to the principles of the present political regime and promised to stimulate "profound improvement."

The new king took office with the name of Juan Carlos I in a short ceremony in the small semicircular chamber of the parliament building before 551 deputies and 17 members of the Council of the Realm. Although a crown of gold and crimson was placed on his right, there was no coronation, a practice abandoned in Spain since the Middle Ages.

It was the first enthronement of a king in Spain since 1932 when Juan Carlos's grandfather, Alfonso XIII, became king. In 1931, Alfonso abdicated in favor of the Second Republic. The republic, in turn, was destroyed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the civil war of the 1930s.

Spain was declared a kingdom in 1948 but had to wait 27 years to have a king.



FINAL SALUTE—Mourners in Madrid give the Falangist salute as flag-draped coffin carrying body of Generalissimo Francisco Franco leaves National Palace, at left, for burial.

After Funeral Mass in Madrid 100,000 at Franco Rite at Basilica

MADRID, Nov. 23 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco was buried today in an underground basilica cut into the side of a mountain as legions of Civil War veterans and young Falangists gave the fascist salute and shouted "Long live Franco!"

Wearing the blue shirts of the Falange, which backed Gen. Franco's rise to power almost four decades ago, more than 100,000 rightists massed at the monument to the dead of the 1936-39 Civil War as their dead leader's coffin arrived from Madrid.

They paced a huge plaza at the foot of the mountain, gave the fascist salute and sang the Falange anthem "Face to the Sun" as King Juan Carlos I, Gen. Franco's chosen heir, followed the coffin into the basilica.

A single cry of "Long live the King!" was heard amid the shouts of "Long live Franco!" but no voice was raised against the 37-year-old Juan Carlos, whose installation yesterday returned Spain to a monarchy after 44 years.

Falangist Flags

Gen. Franco's wife of 53 years, Carmen Polo de Franco, did not see him buried. The 70-year-old widow, accompanied by Juan Carlos's wife, Sophia, withdrew to the Pardo Palace after a morning mass outside the National Palace in Madrid.

In the basilica, draped with black and red Falangist flags, Abbot Jesus Maria de Lojendio recited a prayer and blessed Gen. Franco's coffin, which was covered by a Spanish flag.

King Juan Carlos stood near Gen. Franco's daughter, Mrs. Carmen Martinez-Bordiu, and several of Gen. Franco's grandchildren.

Before the coffin was lowered into a deep crypt behind the main altar of the basilica, Gen. Franco's justice minister, Jose Maria Sanchez Ventura, asked two of Gen. Franco's palace officials: "Do you swear that the body in this coffin is that of Francisco Franco Bahamonde?"

Each replied: "Yes, it is, I swear it." Both were weeping.

After the ceremony, attended by Spanish and foreign dignitaries and broadcast to 15 nations by Spanish television, a granite slab was fastened over the grave with the inscription: "Francisco Franco."

Inside the basilica, the national anthem was played. Outside, a loudspeaker boomed: "Caudillo of Spain, present. Caudillo of Spain, present. Upward Spain."

Funeral celebrations for Spain's ruler of 36 years began this morning after Gen. Franco's coffin was sealed at the end of 50 hours of lying-in-state at the National Palace. Officials said that 400,000 persons had filed past the coffin and that 300,000 were waiting as the palace gates closed.

Wrapped in Blankets

In the early dawn cold, hundreds of Spaniards gathered in the Plaza de Oriente in front of the National Palace, wrapped in heavy blankets.

The coffin was placed on a raised platform at the palace entrance, under a huge banner bearing his coat of arms. Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia sat under a red canopy to the right of the coffin and the altar. Mrs. Franco sat to the left, alone.

Honor guards of the army, navy and air force lined the avenue between the palace and the crowds, flanked by rows of blue-suited police and paramilitary Civil Guards in white riot helmets.

Queen Sophia kissed Mrs. Franco as she arrived for the mass and the former first lady wept on her shoulder. Throughout the service, she kept her head bowed, one hand at her throat.

As the mass ended, celebrated by the Primate of Spain, Marcelo Cardinal Gonzalez Martin, many of the estimated 30,000 persons (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Franco's Body Gets Special Treatment

MADRID, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's body could remain in an uncorrupted state for thousands of years, a member of the team who embalmed him was quoted as saying today.

"It can last like an Egyptian mummy," Dr. Antonio Piga Rivero told the newspaper Ya.

The embalmers, working for six hours, removed all traces of the tubes that kept the Spanish leader alive during his final days.

UN Envoy Felt U.S. Spurred Critic Moynihan Reassured by Kissinger

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—Daniel Moynihan was about to resign from his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations on Friday because he believed that U.S. officials, possibly Secretary of State Henry Kissinger himself, had encouraged the British to make public, critical statements about his outspoken behavior.

Officials in New York and Washington said Mr. Moynihan had become upset over the critical statements by British Ambassador Ivor Richard because he thought they had been inspired by U.S. officials.

Mr. Kissinger, in a telephone interview yesterday, said he spoke to Mr. Moynihan and assured him it was absurd to think the United States would turn to a foreign government for help in ousting one of its own ambassadors.

Urged to Stay

Mr. Kissinger denied that he would like to see Mr. Moynihan resign from the UN job. "I urged him to stay," he said. "I never had any thought of his leaving."

Nor, Mr. Kissinger said, did President Ford want to get rid of the UN ambassador. The secretary of state said that he had "never heard one word of criticism" of Mr. Moynihan by Mr. Ford.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Ford scheduled a meeting tomorrow with Mr. Moynihan. He said that the President and Mr. Kissinger both want Mr. Moynihan to stay on the job.

Mr. Kissinger has conceded publicly that Mr. Moynihan may have been a little more outspoken than the secretary had expected when he offered him the UN post. Mr. Moynihan, in an article in the January issue of Commentary magazine, had advocated that the United States take on the "tyranny of the majority" of what he called anti-democratic states. This attracted Mr. Kissinger, who then offered Mr. Moynihan the opportunity to practice what he had preached.

While some State Department officials may have preferred a more orthodox and less combative image and while there may have been some jealousy in the ranks, the official position remains that Mr. Moynihan has Mr. Kissinger's confidence.

There was some speculation that the President was seeking to avoid the appearance of disarray in his administration that would accompany the departure of so public a figure as Mr. Moynihan, particularly following the firing of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and the accompanying shake-up Nov. 2.

A British spokesman at the UN, Stephen Day, yesterday denied categorically that Mr. Richard's statement had been inspired by the U.S. government in any way.

"Ivor Richard had no instructions," Mr. Day said. "He had made the same speech in New York the Saturday before," and his main purpose, Mr. Day said, was to convey the impression that "we don't consider ourselves a beleaguered minority."

Mr. Moynihan was not mentioned by name in the speech, in which Mr. Richard spoke of unnamed persons who, like Wyatt Earp, were looking for shootouts at the OK Corral, or, like Savonarola, were "preaching retribution and revenge."

Mr. Day said Mr. Richard and Mr. Moynihan have been in contact several times since that speech and the encounters "have not been unfriendly."

Mr. Richard's attack is only the public part of the irritation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sakharov's Wife Reportedly Plans To Accept Nobel

FLORENCE, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Mrs. Yelena Sakharova intends to travel to Oslo Dec. 10 to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to her husband, dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, sources said today.

Mrs. Sakharov will travel with three companions. The sources said—a friend with whom she has been staying in Florence, her translator and the doctor who operated on her in Siena for the eye disease glaucoma, Prof. Renato Frezzotti.

Mrs. Sakharov, who has been in Italy since August for the eye operation and further treatment, was recently granted an extension of her exit visa from the Soviet Union. She had hoped to accompany her husband to Oslo to collect his prize.

But earlier this month the Soviet authorities refused to let Mr. Sakharov leave the Soviet Union on the grounds that he possessed state secrets.

Juan Carlos Is Sworn as Spain's King

Pledges Fidelity to Laws, Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

principles that govern the National Movement?"

Juan Carlos responded affirmatively, and Mr. Rodriguez de Valcarlos declared:

"If you do thus, may God reward you and if not, may He call you to account."

Most of his immediate audience in the chamber, a few of whom wore the blue shirts of the semi-fascist Falange while the others appeared in formal mourning clothes, were also ready to call him to account for any political deviation in the future.

Pressure Building Up
But in the country there were strong forces, listening by radio and television, that have already begun to build up pressure on him to bring about major changes, including the elimination of the National Movement, currently the only legal framework for political action in Spain.

The word "change" did not occur in the King's speech, although at one point he said: "I am fully conscious that a great people such as ours, in the full state of cultural development, changing generations and material growth, calls for far-reaching improvements. To listen to the guide and to encourage these demands is a duty which I wholeheartedly accept."

Later he also pledged a just order in which regional characteristics would be recognized. In a reference to demands for greater freedom for such regions as Catalonia and the Basque country, King Juan Carlos said: "The King wishes to be the King of every citizen, each with his own culture, history and tradition." He also said that "a free and modern society requires the participation of all in the decision-making process." This was as close as he came to answering the demands for an end to authoritarianism.

Pledge to Military
The King assured the armed forces of his efforts to guarantee their efficiency and strength, and in a separate message to them he expressed confidence he would have their loyalty.

King Juan Carlos, who is understood to be anxious to end Spain's political isolation, made a special bid to Europe, no significant part of which was represented yesterday by an envoy of the first rank.

"The idea of Europe would be incomplete without taking the Spaniards into account and without taking into consideration the deeds of many of my predecessors," he declared.

"Europe must take Spain into account and we Spaniards Europeans. It is a necessity of the times that both sides understand this to be the case and that all of us draw the proper conclusions from it."

Only three active chiefs of state were in the public galleries during the ceremony. They were Gen. Augusto Pinochet of Chile, who was cheered by a rightist crowd as he entered the building, King Hussein of Jordan and Prince Rainier of Monaco. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, who arrived in Madrid with an assurance of "firm friendship and support from the United States," sat with U.S. Ambassador Wells Eschler. Later he walked from the parliament building to the nearby Ritz Hotel and was nearly mobbed by a crowd of well-wishers. After much hand-shaking, a Spaniard commented admiringly, "Americans are really simple people."

In the afternoon, Mr. Rockefeller conferred with King Juan Carlos. He was believed to have renewed U.S. assurances of support.



WIDOW AT FUNERAL—Dona Carmen Polo during funeral service for late husband, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

100,000 Attend Franco Rites At Mountainside Basilica

(Continued from Page 1)

in the square gave the fascist salute and sang "Face to the Sun." They flanked white handkerchiefs and shouted: "Long live Franco."

Gen. Franco's coffin was placed on an open artillery carriage and the armed forces paraded past to lead the funeral cortege three miles across the capital to the Puerta de Hierro, scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

Juan Carlos followed the coffin standing in an open vehicle, surrounded by the white-capped lancers of Gen. Franco's palace guard.

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards lined the procession route, clinging to trees, lamp posts and monuments. Police helicopters circled overhead and jet planes flew in formation.

But the officials all stress that this is in part conjecture and intuition, based on the knowledge that Mr. Brezhnev, who is in poor health, would very much like to achieve an arms accord soon.

A major question has been posed by Mr. Brezhnev's health.

He will be 69 years old next month and is reported unable to work for long stretches. Western visitors have noted his lack of stamina.

Collective Decisions
The consensus in the intelligence community is that Mr. Brezhnev's health has affected his ability to make decisions, leading to more collective decision-making in the Kremlin than has existed for several years.

This has resulted, Americans believe, in more time-consuming discussions about such complex subjects as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

But Soviet diplomats and officials here and in other capitals have been spreading the word in recent weeks that Mr. Brezhnev's health has improved and that he would not retire at the 26th Communist party congress that begins Feb. 24 in Moscow.

They have said, however, that Premier Alexei Kosygin, who is 71, and has served as head of government since 1964, would probably step down at the party congress for reasons of health.

The Soviet sources also have said that they expected other

are to us what the blacks are for America. They have real problems here—problems of social acceptance, of discrimination, in the last analysis, of making a decent living."

Last April, President Tito made a highly publicized trip to Pristina, the capital of Kosovo Province, which is adjacent to Albania. He made it known that he intended to continue for rapid economic improvements in the province, including major industrial investments.

He said in a speech on April 4 that he was thinking as well of better relations with Albania. Kosovo is a vital link between the countries, he said, adding that "Yugoslavia and Albania are of enormous importance for stability in the Balkans" and that they should avoid disagreements that could tempt interference from outside.

3 More Arrested
BELGRADE, Nov. 23 (NYT)—Yugoslav police have arrested three more persons accused of being pro-Soviet Communists at a continuing campaign here to purge foreign influences from this country's politics.

Rather, Yugoslav leaders, who are ever alert to the possibility of insurrection by constituent nationalities, had apparently been hoping for a more sympathetic response from Albania than was forthcoming.

The problem for Yugoslavia is that the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, which is adjacent to Albania, is inhabited mostly by ethnic Albanians with powerful cultural and family ties across the border. The Albanian citizens of Yugoslavia are by far the poorest minority, with Kosovo's per capita income only about 30 per cent of the national average.

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Brezhnev-Kissinger Session Hinted

U.S., Russia Hunting Ways To Salvage the SALT Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT)—U.S. and Soviet officials, looking for ways of salvaging the talks aimed at limiting strategic arms, are leaving open the possibility of a high-level Soviet-U.S. meeting in the next two months to seek a formula for breaking the deadlock in the negotiations.

Although no date or details have been set, interviews with key U.S. officials left an impression that they expected Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to make a trip to Moscow soon to confer directly with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Another possibility, considered more remote than a Kissinger-Brezhnev meeting, would be a decision by President Ford to meet Mr. Brezhnev for talks similar to those by the two leaders at Vladivostok last November and in Helsinki in the summer. Mr. Brezhnev may attend a Communist party congress in Havana late next month, bringing him close enough for a meeting at sea or in Florida.

'A Reasoned Response'
At a news conference Nov. 10, Mr. Kissinger virtually ruled out a high-level meeting until the Russians produced what he called "a reasoned response" to the most recent U.S. arms limitation proposals which they had rejected summarily.

At that conference, Mr. Kissinger said the talks were in "stagnation." But since then, Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin has met Mr. Kissinger and other signals have been sent between Moscow and Washington.

As a result, officials now seem to believe that the Russians will make a serious proposal that would make a high-level meeting worthwhile.

But the officials all stress that this is in part conjecture and intuition, based on the knowledge that Mr. Brezhnev, who is in poor health, would very much like to achieve an arms accord soon.

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The Soviet sources also have said that they expected other

Politburo members to be retired or ousted—Arvid Pelah, 76, a Latvian who has not been a key member of the Politburo, and Dmitri Polyansky, 58, in charge of agriculture and presumably being held responsible for the serious grain-crop lag this year.

As usual there has been no confirmation of these reports. Such rumors are not unusual before a party congress. But U.S. officials believe that, since identifiable Soviet officials have spread them, they may be accurate.

The successor to Mr. Kosygin as premier, according to these reports, is to be Kirill Merkur, 61, first deputy premier and long believed likely to succeed Mr. Kosygin.

The SALT talks have been stalled for some time over handling of two issues that had not arisen when Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev agreed at Vladivostok on the framework for a new accord.

Bombers and Missiles
At Vladivostok, they agreed to set a limit for both sides of 2,400 offensive strategic delivery vehicles—missiles and long-range bombers. Of these, 1,320 missiles could have multiple independently targetable warheads, known as MIRVs.

The two sides then began to negotiate what weapons would fall under the 2,400 limit and how to verify compliance. Problems arose when the United States asked the Russians to include a new bomber, known in the West as the B-1, as a strategic bomber subject to the limit.

The Soviet Union, in turn, has pressed to include all U.S. cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 kilometers, or 370 miles. These missiles, now being developed, are low-flying, subsonic and resemble drone airplanes.

3 U.K. Soldiers Killed in Attack On Ulster Post
BELFAST, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Three British soldiers were killed and a fourth soldier seriously wounded yesterday when Irish Republican Army gunmen attacked an observation post in the Northern Ireland border province of South Armagh, a military spokesman said.

A statement by the IRA, claiming responsibility for the attack, said 12 gunmen surrounded the four-man "snatch" observation post and called on the troops to lay down their arms.

They refused and opened fire, the statement said. The gunmen poured rifle and machine-gun fire into the post for 35 minutes until there was no return fire.

Basic, Enduring Rift Looms Among European Communists
By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT)—The failure of European Communists to agree on their planned conference this year marks a new step toward solidification of a basic split in the international Communist movement, according to high-ranking officials of many of the parties involved.

After the representatives of 38 parties ended an East Berlin preparatory meeting last week, saying they would try again in January, it became clear that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev would probably not be able to assemble the European party, as he had hoped, before the 26th Soviet party congress in February.

Mr. Brezhnev had sought a world Communist conference and, when that proved impossible, an all-European conference, to demonstrate the movement's international support before the Soviet meeting.

The Independents
Essentially, Moscow's claim to leadership has blocked the European session. For the first time since the rupture between Moscow and Peking, another split has come into the open—between European parties that accept Moscow's right to set overall policy and political attitudes and those refusing guidance and insisting on forming their own line.

The division cuts across East and West and across the obstacles between Communists in power, those who consider themselves in a position to seek power soon and those minor parties in the West that are relegated to fringe status.

East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Portugal have the parties with the most pro-Soviet orientation, to the extent that they have sometimes spoken for the Russians in the long interparty negotiations.

In Yugoslavia and Romania, where Communists run the governments, in Italy, where they hope to join a broad coalition, and in Spain, where they are in the underground opposition but also look toward a coalition reaching as far right as the monarchists, the parties oppose the Moscow demands. They have been strongly supported by the small British and Belgian parties and the important French party has taken steps toward their camp from its traditionally tough pro-Soviet position.

There have been periods of discussion in the history of international Communism, but the



SWEARING IN—170 recruits of the Portuguese Army were ordered to give a leftist clenched-fist salute in unprecedented move during swearing in with artillery regiment.

Socialists Demonstrate Lisbon Leftist Units Balk Ouster of Carvalho

(Continued from Page 1)

The Copcon internal security command, which also is headed by Gen. Carvalho.

The pro-rightist commandos outside Lisbon—formerly part of a special intervention group that was taken over by the President's orders but was dissolved to appease the leftists—asked yesterday to be put under Gen. Costa Gomes's command anyway.

Moderates in the armed forces scored a minor success today when 500 paratroopers, returning from Angola, headed their officers and refused to join more than 20 leftist sergeants who met their ship at its dock and wanted to lead them to the Tanques paratrooper base up the Tagus River from Lisbon. The 500 went to another base, at Ota.

The government, after several weeks of severe harassment by Communists and extreme leftists, on Thursday suspended its activities, saying that it would not act again until the military leaders guaranteed it the necessary conditions to govern.

Gen. Carvalho had gone into open opposition to the government and not called out his units when demonstrators recently occupied military buildings and laid siege to the Premier's residence.

According to Tass, a UNITA spokesman said the Russians were taken prisoner during the capture of Malanje. This monstrous lie, that was too readily taken up by reactionary propaganda, has already been refuted by a MFLA representative, who described it as pure propaganda, Tass said.

It said the report was "a provocative forgery by UNITA meant to once again try to mislead the world public, to divert the attention from the large-scale intervention into the People's Republic of Angola, in which UNITA is acting together with the racist forces of the South African Republic and the Maoists and other imperialist forces."

However, reliable sources reported there are now at least 1,500 Cuban soldiers fighting with the MFLA's 36,000-man army.

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A spokesman for Gen. Carvalho announced early yesterday that the security chief would remain as head of the Lisbon military region. He added that Capt. Lourenço had declined the nomination because of the "chronic" stance.

Angola War Seen Entering Vital Phase for Big Powers
(Continued from Page 1)

However, both MFLA and Soviet sources here have denied reports that MIGs and tanks, along with 400 Russian troops, are already in Luanda. Certainly, foreign newsmen here have seen no sign of any Soviet buildup.

In Moscow, the news agency Tass has called reports that 20 Soviet mercenaries were captured by UNITA troops a "provocative forgery."

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Personnel Shifted, Lab Chief Reprimanded
Soviet Scientist's Visa Bid Stirs Shake-Up
By Robert Toth

MOSCOW, Nov. 23—A laboratory chief has been reprimanded and the personnel of his parent department in the top Soviet nuclear institute are being shifted because a middle-level laboratory scientist applied to go to Israel.

The incident is related in a secret party protocol that has been made available to the Los Angeles Times. The document, perhaps for the first time publicly—outlines how party ideologues rule scientific organizations here. The quality of the biological research at the Kurchatov Institute was not in question in the case.

The only reason for the shake-up was the "unpatriotic conduct" of the scientist who wanted to emigrate and the resulting party decision that "the ideological education work at the LIFB [Laboratory of Physical Biology] was of insufficiently high level," the protocol indicated.

'Political Work'
The party secretariat directed that, along with the department management, it would intensify work "toward improving and repositioning" persons in the department "to improve performance in both business and ideological political work."

Disident scientists interpreted this to mean that there will be a crackdown on the hiring and promotion of Jews in the department, and perhaps a broader crack-

down. They claim that repercussions of the incident have already been felt elsewhere. They noted that:

• Dr. Gari Abelev, head of the Department of Cancer Immunology of the Academy of Sciences' Gamaleya Institute, has been denied a visa to go to the United States to receive his part of a Rockefeller prize for outstanding contributions in the field. The visa rejection, similar to the refusal to let physicist Andrei Sakharov go to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, was surprising since Dr. Abelev is not a dissident.

In early September, Dr. Abelev was notified by the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute that he had won the prize. His work was said by the institute to be a "landmark" in modern immunological research.

The only reason given by authorities for the visa refusal was that "it is too late."

• The reprimanded laboratory chief, Dr. Yuri Lazurkin, and two other Jewish biologists at the Kurchatov Institute, were subsequently ordered to stop teaching at two prestigious universities here.

Best known of the three is Dr. Roman Kheykin, a corresponding (associate) member of the Academy of Sciences in molecular genetics and biochemistry. He has been a professor at Moscow State University for years. His Kurchatov Institute chief was directed to tell Mr. Kheykin to give

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Result of CIA Disclosures

Warren Panel Member Asks Reopening of Kennedy Case

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—A senior member of the Warren Commission staff called yesterday for Congress to reopen the inquiry into President John Kennedy's death in the face of new questions posed by the findings on U.S. involvement in foreign assassination plots.

David Belin, who served on both the Warren Commission and in the CIA, said he was confident that a new inquiry would not disturb the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed President Kennedy and J.O. Tipton, a Dallas police officer.

"The primary reason for this request is that I believe it would greatly contribute toward a rebirth of confidence and trust in government," he said in a prepared statement. Mr. Belin issued his announcement on the 15th anniversary of Mr. Kennedy's death in Dallas.

But Mr. Belin declined to rule out the possibility that a new inquiry might discover a conspiracy involved in the death.

"The Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General in his capacity as attorney general of the United States failed to disclose to the Warren Commission evidence concerning plots to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro," Mr. Belin said. He found this "inexcusable."

He also criticized the FBI, which withheld from the Warren Commission a letter that Oswald wrote shortly before the Kennedy assassination threatening to blow up a Dallas police station.

The decision to ask for a new inquiry is a reversal for Mr. Belin, who has steadfastly taken the position that the Warren Commission's findings were final.

He suggested that a con-

gressional investigation should examine "whether or not there is any credible evidence of a foreign conspiracy." The Warren Commission found none—but the Warren Commission did not have any information of the CIA assassination plots," he said.

The fact that the extensive plotting against Premier Castro was withheld from the Warren Commission has been the central factor in the growing suspicion of the Warren Commission's conclusions.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., are conducting an investigation into whether the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities should ask Congress to reopen the Kennedy assassination case. Both men signed a report Thursday that disclosed several new factors that might bear on Mr. Kennedy's death.

The plotting against Premier Castro was so extensive that on the day Mr. Kennedy was killed the CIA was equipping an operative with a poison pen device to kill the Cuban leader.

Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA, knew of the early stages of the plotting but apparently never advised the Warren Commission of it, even though he was a member.

Mr. Belin said he believes that the bulk of criticism of the Warren Commission is unfounded. Moreover, he charged, "many of the most extreme and vocal critics have deliberately misrepresented the overall record of evidence before the Warren Commission." The result, he said, has been that the public has been misled.

Senate Action Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Sen. Frank Church said Friday he believed that the Senate would support legislation for strong congressional oversight of the intelligence agencies and would take action "before Easter."

In a telephone interview, the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said he based that assessment on the manner in which his colleagues received the committee report on assassination plots against foreign leaders at a session of the Senate Thursday.

"The mood was toward the affirmative," he said, in support of the need to correct abuses outlined in the report. The committee found that U.S. officials had "inspired" plots to kill two foreign leaders and had supported or known about coup d'états that resulted in the deaths of three others. It found that the CIA had carried out any assassinations.

Meanwhile, Julian Goodman, chairman of the National Broadcasting Co., said on Friday that a thorough investigation in the company has found nothing to corroborate the report that agents of the FBI had received press credentials from NBC, allowing them to pose as newsmen at the 1964 Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

Only Nebraska Affected

Press 'Gag' Upheld by Supreme Court Judge

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun, acting in the case of a "gag" order imposed on the press by a judge in a Nebraska murder case, has ruled that courts may forbid the press from reporting on confessions, certain other statements and perhaps even a defendant's criminal record if the courts consider such orders necessary for a fair trial.

Justice Blackmun also ruled Friday that courts may take portions of "voluntary guidelines" devised by press, prosecutors and courts for the reporting of criminal cases and make them mandatory and binding on the press, provided that the portions are pertinent and specific.

The justice had been asked to suspend a particularly broad gag order imposed in a Nebraska murder case. He did suspend some portions of it, including the order's wholesale adoption of the Nebraska voluntary "bar-press guidelines." However, he left much of the rest of the order in effect and ruled that the state courts were "free forthwith" to reimpose certain portions of the guidelines.

The Nebraska press groups filed a request at the Supreme Court Friday night asking for immediate review by the full court. They said, in their peti-

tion to the court, that the Blackmun ruling "sweeps within its net untold amounts of information directly or indirectly connected to a justice proceeding and is therefore broader than the injunction issued in New York Times vs. United States," the Pentagon Papers case.

The Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press joined the request for review.

If the full court denies review, the case, technically, will apparently go back to the Nebraska courts for implementation of the Blackmun ruling and, if those courts wish, additional modification of the order consistent with the ruling. The Nebraska Supreme Court had previously scheduled a hearing on the order for Tuesday.

Justice Blackmun acted in his role as a Supreme Court justice assigned to handle motions from the judicial circuit in which Nebraska is located. His ruling is thus binding on the parties in the case, including most of the press in Nebraska, but is not a national precedent the way a full Supreme Court ruling would be.

The ruling appeared to be one of the most restrictive ever handed down on the rights of the press. If the full court lets the ruling stand, some lawyers predicted Friday, courts around the country might well follow its lead

in devising and ruling on gag orders.

The crime leading to Friday's ruling was the killing on Oct. 18 of six persons in Sutherland, Neb. One or more of the murders was allegedly committed in connection with an attempted sexual assault.

The following day, Erwin Simants was charged with six counts of first-degree murder in connection with the alleged or allegedly attempted sexual assaults.

Several court proceedings followed, most of which were open to the press and there was testimony to the effect that Mr. Simants had made statements to local law enforcement officials. At various points, the prosecution and the defense asked for restrictions on press coverage. A county court judge issued a "protective order" on Oct. 23 limiting the information that the press could report. Four days later, in the order ruled on by Judge Blackmun, Judge Hugh Stuart of the District Court of Lincoln County, the next highest court, replaced the first order with another.

Judge Stuart's order, stated, among other things, "It would appear that defendant has made a statement or confession to law enforcement officials and it is inappropriate to report the existence of such statement or the contents of it."



SNOWBOUND—A car hemmed in by snowdrifts sits in driveway of a home in McDonald, Kan., after heavy blizzards struck portions of Great Plains states.

Pill's Risk to Younger Women Played Down by U.S. Agency

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—For some months the Food and Drug Administration has emphasized the danger of heart attacks for women over 40 who are taking oral contraceptives. At the same time, the agency has played down the risks for younger women.

In a British medical journal in May, leading scientists reported a study showing that birth-control pills multiplied the risk of heart attacks and that the risk increases with age. The women were divided into two age groups: 30 through 39, and 40 through 44, normally the final child-bearing years.

For the older group the study found the combined rate of fatal and nonfatal heart attacks among pill users to be about one per 1,000 a year—five times as high as among nonusers. Specifically, the aggregate rate among 100,000

users a year was 111, compared with 21 among nonusers.

For the 30-through-39 group, the combined rate among users was about 2.75 times normal—11 per 100,000 a year, compared with four among nonusers.

Figures Cited
In an article in the FDA's July-August bulletin to physicians, the Bureau of Drugs cited the comparative figures for both age groups. But the article's conclusion dealt entirely with the older age group.

"Patients aged 40 or over should be made thoroughly aware of this increased risk and should be urged to seek other forms of contraception," it said.

The FDA proceeded with plans to overhaul pill-prescribing instructions to reflect hazards reported since the last major revision of labeling in 1968. After reports last month that the overhaul was under way, the agency on Oct. 16 issued a press release which again emphasized the hazard to women 40 or over but said nothing about the risks in women under 40.

Asked why women 30 to 39 again were ignored, an FDA spokesman said officials believed that the risk to older women was the one that had to be stressed because it was so much greater and that the smaller hazard for younger women was fully reflected in the information given to physicians.

The emphasis on women over 40 occurred again in a preliminary draft of the proposed labeling. After citing the comparative figures for both age groups, the draft concludes with a statement, in capital letters, confined to the danger to women 40 through 44.

Incidence of Strokes
Another striking feature of the draft relates to the incidence of strokes, in which clotting causes blocking of an artery.

In a major study published in May, 1973, and updated this February, scientists disclosed in the New England Journal of Medicine that pill users run a risk of such strokes 4.1 to 4.4 times greater than nonusers.

The labeling proposal makes no specific mention of the more than fourfold increase in the risk of strokes. Instead, it takes from the study only a finding that the risk of hemorrhagic stroke, in which a blood vessel ruptures, occurs at twice the normal rate in pill users. Such strokes are relatively infrequent.

The FDA said the finding had been included implicitly in an earlier statement in the draft that pill users are "4 to 11 times more likely than nonusers to develop thromboembolic disease," such as lung clots, without evident cause, and that this was deemed sufficient reference.

One of Charges Facing

Cleaver Is Dismissed
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—A federal charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution against Black Panther cofounder Eldridge Cleaver, 40, was dismissed Friday by U.S. Magistrate Owen Woodruff.

Earlier last week Cleaver returned to the United States after seven years in self-imposed exile. He will be tried in Oakland on a charge of assault in connection with a 1968 clash with police.

In Ruling by Election Commission

Ford '75 Trips Not Counted in Spending Limit

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Federal Election Commission has ruled that money spent to finance President Ford's political travel as an announced candidate this year should not be charged—except in special cases—against the spending ceiling on his campaign next year.

Beginning Jan. 1, the commission decided by a 5-to-1 vote Thursday, all of the President's domestic travel will be presumed to be in support of his candidacy and its cost will count against the \$10-million limit imposed on all presidential candidates for the primary-election phase of the race.

The effect of the decision was to increase by hundreds of thousands of dollars the amount that Mr. Ford will be able to spend to turn back the Republican primary challenge officially announced last week by former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

The commission's advisory opinion was immediately attacked by officials of the Democratic National Committee, who said that they might file a court action to suspend it.

While only formally affecting Mr. Ford and the Republican National Committee, the ruling in-

cluded language that could have these side effects:

• Permit Democratic presidential candidates to exempt from campaign-spending limits the cost of their travel during the rest of this year as long as they were engaged in "party-building" rather than personal political promotion.

• Suggest, without requiring, that the Republican National Committee should "accord equitable treatment" to Mr. Reagan during the rest of this year by financing trips in which he could engage in "party-building," without any reduction in his primary spending capacity.

The Democratic National Committee had urged that Mr. Ford's

appearances before Republican-sponsored functions since the June 19 announcement of his candidacy should be attributable to the cost of his campaign for election next year as president.

The Republican National Committee and the President Ford Committee, his campaign agency, contended that he was appearing as party leader rather than candidate, and that, in any event, he should not be held accountable retroactively for this spending.

Only Thomas Harris, a Democratic member of the commission, dissented. Neil Stachler, Democratic vice-chairman of the panel, supported the ruling as "a reasonable trade-off" under which the President accepted the presumption that all of his travel next year would be campaign-oriented and thus chargeable, in return for exempting all of his travel this year.

In contrast, Mark Siegel, executive director of the Democratic National Committee, charged that the commission had "made an illegal course of conduct legal" by the ruling. And a committee attorney talked of the possibility of a lawsuit.

Military Leads U.S. Federal Pay

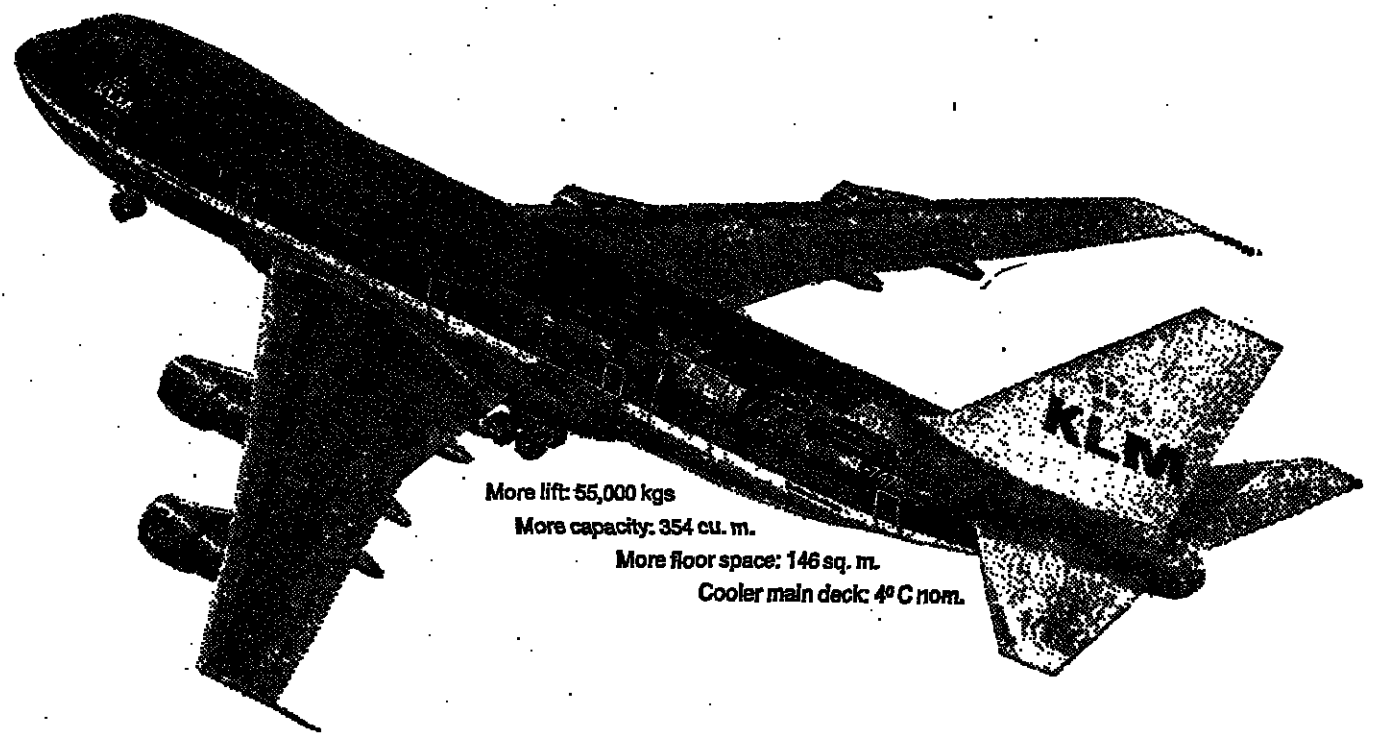
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Military personnel whose basic pay has more than doubled in the last decade now are drawing significantly more compensation than their civilian counterparts in the federal government, according to a study by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The comparisons showed that from the rank of sergeant up through major general, military personnel were receiving from \$3,610 to \$13,465 more in overall compensation and benefits than civilian employees in comparable grades in the civil service. The only military ranks receiving less were privates and corporals and even there the monetary disadvantage was only about \$500 annually.

The committee report suggested that the comparisons undoubtedly would come as a "surprise" to "the majority of military personnel," who, it said, tend to understate their compensation.

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Alleged Frauds Under Investigation

Grain Firm Reportedly Cheated on Food Aid

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Federal agents are investigating possible frauds against the United States in its grain-storage program as part of their broad inquiry into corruption in the grain industry, according to government sources.

In addition, a former aide of the Bunge Corp. has told investigators that he knew of "fraud" cheating of poor countries receiving food aid from the United States. He disclosed what he had told the investigators in an interview with a reporter for The New York Times.

Responding by telephone to a reporter's questions about the allegations, Walter Klein, the president of Bunge, asserted: "I am certainly unaware of what you

have said. I have no knowledge of any such things happening." Asked whether he had been questioned by federal investigators concerning short-weighting of shipments to underdeveloped countries, Mr. Klein said, "I believe it did come up." But, with regard to questions about deceptions in grain-storage fees, he said, "I have no recollection of that ever coming up."

The grain-storage study and a follow-up on specific allegations of cheating in the food-aid program are both elements in a new phase of the inquiry, in which civil claims against companies identified with fraudulent activity will be emphasized, the sources said.

Criminal investigation has resulted thus far in 87 indictments and continues without let-up, the sources said.

Storage of surplus grain accumulated through federal farm programs cost the government \$1.6 billion in the 10-year period that ended with the fiscal year 1972, according to Agriculture Department statistics, or an average of nearly \$500,000 a day. Such costs dropped sharply after the mammoth Russian grain purchases of 1972 depleted supplies.

The former Bunge aide said in the interview that he had told investigators the government was frequently charged storage fees, at plants where he worked, for grain that was being treated like company inventories and shipped to foreign customers.

He also said that cargoes of grain shipped to poor countries were systematically short-weighted because such countries lacked adequate facilities to check on the weights and discover deceptions.

Details reported by the witness are the first specific allegations to emerge publicly about deception in the food-aid program, although this subject has long been of major interest to federal investigators conducting a broad inquiry into corruption in the grain-export trade.

The investigation began in New Orleans more than a year and a half ago and has since spread to other major grain ports. Indictments so far involve bribery of grain inspectors and misgrading, short-weighting and theft of grain.

Those indicted have included some of the world's largest grain companies and another, smaller corporation that is a joint venture of two large companies.

Several other grain corporations are under investigation. The witness reported the food-aid and grain-storage deceptions have been going on since World War II, at various times as Bunge manager and superintendent of grain elevators.

Suspended Charges

Theft-conspiracy charges against Negretto were dropped and he was allowed, because of his cooperation with investigators, to plead guilty only to a separate count of evasion of taxes on income from grain thefts. He was given a suspended sentence.

Negretto asserted in the interview with a reporter that he had been given an order to cheat on food-aid shipments by a high-ranking official, now retired. He said the executive reminded him that India lacked adequate facilities to check on cargo weights. Then, Negretto said, demonstrating by a hammering of fist into palm, the executive told him, "Knock 'em down."

Common Language

The first verbal contacts with British controllers reflected George Bernard Shaw's view that the United States and Britain are separated by a common language.

"You'll have to repeat that, sir," a brisk U.S. voice responded to British guidance. The Briton, evidently a north-country man, repeated, spacing his words carefully.

"Thank you, sir," said the American.

The F-111s are big aircraft weighing about 82,000 pounds with a full fuel load. They have two crew members. They flew ahead of the C-135, making, with a strong tail wind, 800 miles an hour for much of their flight—fast, but well below top speed.

Nyerere Predicts War in Rhodesia

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Armed struggle in Rhodesia is now inevitable, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said in London Friday at the end of a three-day state visit.

"The Africans have decided that the conference table is not going to deliver the goods," he said at a news conference. "They must fight."

Rhodesia's white-minority regime will not be using "bombs and arrows," he added. "So I think history is going to repeat itself. The Communist countries are going to supply the arms and the Western nations are going to try to come in when it is all over."

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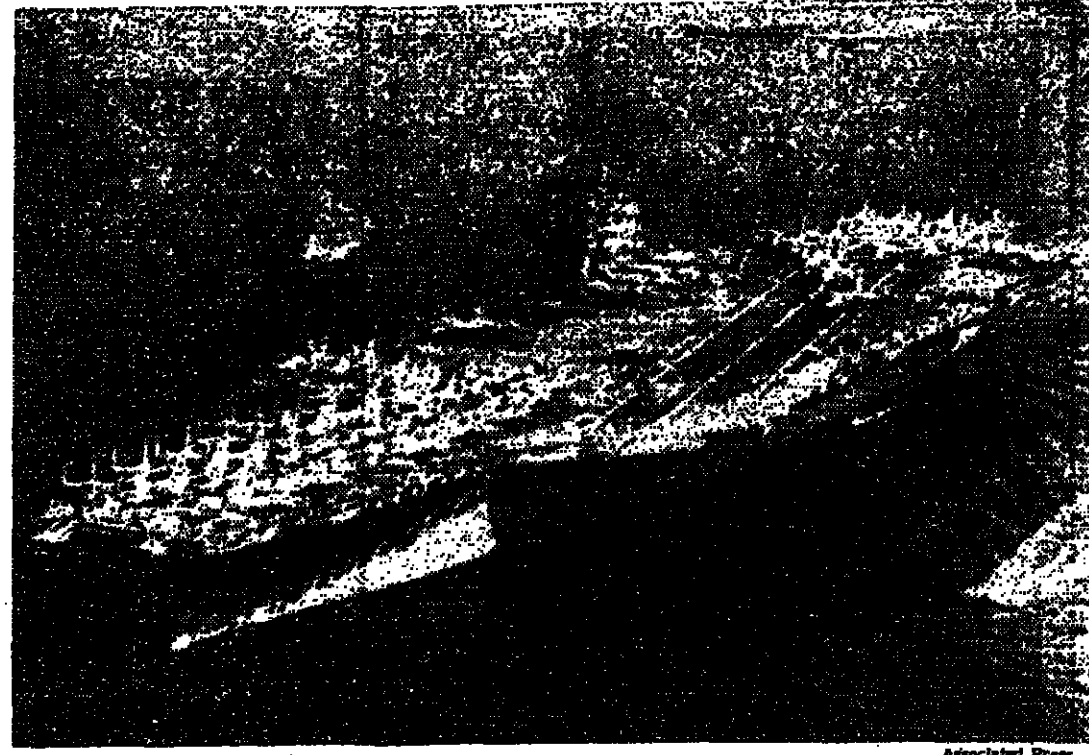
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INVOLVED IN COLLISION—The carrier John F. Kennedy, which collided with cruiser.

16 Injured in 6th Fleet Accident Off Sicily

4 Die, 4 Lost as 2 U.S. Navy Ships Collide

GAETA, Italy, Nov. 23 (AP).—The U.S. Sixth Fleet's aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and missile cruiser Belknap collided in heavy seas east of Sicily last night and at least 4 crewmen were killed, 4 were lost and 16 were injured, the U.S. Navy said today.

About 55 Belknap crewmen, swept overboard, were rescued from the windswept, oily waters. Witnesses said that the superstructure of the Belknap, where fires broke out, was "a twisted mass of steel and all charred." They reported that rain hampered search-and-rescue operations. Flames also erupted on the Kennedy's large flight deck.

One of the injured, David Vollmer of Waupaca, Wis., said: "We were trapped below decks but fought our way to the deck. Ammunition exploded. There were terrible fires."

5 in Serious Condition

The Sixth Fleet headquarters here said that three of the dead were from the Belknap and one was from the Kennedy. Five of the 16 injured were reported in serious condition. The five were airlifted to Sigonella, Sicily, and then flown to a navy hospital near Naples.

Adm. David Bagley, commander in chief of U.S. naval forces in Europe, called the collision and the blaze a "tragedy" and praised his sailors for their "tenacity" in battling the fire.

The Navy said that it took only 10 minutes to douse the flames on the Kennedy's flight deck, but the Belknap fire raged for 2 1/2 hours before being controlled. There was heavy damage to the cruiser, which was taken under tow by the destroyer Baydon, bound for Augusta Bay, Sicily. The Navy said that the Kennedy would remain in the area for further search efforts, then return to normal operations.

The Navy gave no explanation for the collision. Adm. Bagley, who is stationed in London, ordered an investigation. Citing Defense Department policy, the Navy also refused to confirm or deny whether either ship was carrying nuclear weapons.

Thais Cut Supply Of Gas to Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Nov. 23 (AP).—All gasoline stations here were closed Friday as a result of the border closing on Tuesday during fighting between Thailand and Laos.

The landlocked country has had to rely on Thailand for almost all of its petroleum products or on Thai permission for the products to pass through its territory.

The border was closed after fighting along the Mekong River boundary. The fighting started when Laotian troops damaged a Thai naval patrol boat in the river and killed one of its crew members.

Shortages of vegetables and other food items were also anticipated because almost all other imported goods pass through Thailand, which had granted Laos favorable conditions for transportation of the goods.

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News Analysis

Peking Drops All Pretense Of Improving Moscow Ties

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG.—The white building on Peking's west side, with its counterpart in every Eastern European capital, epitomizes the decay of relations between the two big Communist powers from warty to open hostility.

The structure was once called the Sino-Soviet Friendship Hall. Its ornate, food and ambience were popular among Peking's students.

Today, it is called the Industrial Exhibition Hall. The chief theme of the building is self-reliance, or, as the Chinese put it, "ever stronger through our own strength."

The Chinese are not merely determined never to become dependent upon an outside force again, as they once were upon the Soviet Union. They now feel complex, many-faceted apprehensions that Moscow is trying to overwhelm them by armed threats and economic pressure, by subversion and diplomacy.

The Chinese in the past drew a careful distinction between ideological quarrels with the Soviet Union and the "continuing friendship" between the people of the two countries. They have now virtually dropped that distinction.

No longer do Chinese officials and the Chinese press see that, while there is an unresolvable ideological gap between the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and China, relations between the two nations can be improved.

Clash Acknowledged

The conflict between Moscow and Peking no longer is presented as a dispute on abstract ideological grounds. It is now presented as a clash of national interests. An outright clash of national interests is implicitly acknowledged.

The Chinese people are much more receptive to the anti-Soviet line than they were to the former anti-American line. China's extensive, concrete "preparation for war," accompanied by unceasing anti-Soviet rhetoric, has imbued the Chinese with deep suspicion concerning Soviet intentions.

The Chinese leadership apparently does not anticipate any military attack by the Soviet Union under present conditions. But Peking has not excluded the possibility of such an attack if China looks weak or the international balance of power changes radically.

Preparation for War

For that reason, the Chinese continue their highly publicized preparation for war by, among other means, digging vast air-raid shelters and deploying their best military units along the approximately 4,000-mile frontier with the Soviet Union and Moscow's client-state, Mongolia.

For the same reason, they apply increasing diplomatic pressure to Western Europe and the United States. The Chinese message: Stand firm against not only the Soviet military threat but also the more subtle psychological offensive under the cloak of détente.

More immediately, China fears being isolated and friendless. The Russians could then turn their attention to the threat they feel, almost pathologically, China poses to them. After the U.S. debacle in South Vietnam, fear of Soviet encirclement is the mainspring of Chinese policy.

In private, Chinese officials implicitly endorse the belief that Peking and Hanoi are in an extremely delicate position. Hanoi's unmistakable tilt toward the Soviet Union, moreover, Laos is being inundated by Soviet technicians.

As a result, China is facing a

Move to Oust Mrs. Peron Is Defeated

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23 (UPI).—An Argentine congressional commission yesterday rejected an impeachment move against President Isabel Peron for mismanagement.

The impeachment procedure had been filed by three opposition congressmen in the Chamber of Deputies 15 days ago, charging that the government had experienced "an accelerated deterioration of all and each of the branches of the national executive power."

Mrs. Peron has governed since the death of her husband, President Juan Peron, 17 months ago.

The measure also charged "administrative corruption, waste of public funds, and even embezzlement in our country."

Measure Not Proper

The Chamber of Deputies' Political Trials Commission rejected the measure, saying that it was "not proper" and "contains no concrete accusation."

The Argentine Catholic bishops' council, meanwhile, issued a declaration saying that the country was undergoing a "profound crisis but not necessarily without solution."

The church said that next year would be marked by a "political struggle" in this country, which should not be allowed to become a "political war."

The government announced five days ago that the March 1977 general elections would be moved up to the last three months of next year.

Mrs. Peron's mandate is scheduled to end in May, 1977.

Party Convention Ends

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23 (AP).—The middle-of-the-road Civic Radical Union, Argentina's main opposition party, wound up its convention today without producing a final document on the national situation or reforming its charter in order to re-elect its present leadership.

1,000 Are Arrested

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23 (AP).—The army has arrested more than 1,000 persons in a week of stepped-up anti-guerrilla raids throughout Argentina, military sources said.

Two former provincial deputies have been arrested in the drive. The sources said Friday, a former provincial governor is being sought by army troops and police.

Leftist sources charged that the army is not trying to track down rightist terrorists, blamed for some security forces for the murders of more than 400 leftists in the last 12 months. Close to 1,500 persons are believed to have been killed in political violence since President Isabel Peron came to power almost 17 months ago.

In the Senate, opposition deputies rejected the measure, saying that it was "not proper" and "contains no concrete accusation."

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Kaunda Battles Capitalism

Crisis Fails to Halt Zambia Reform Drive

By David Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 23 (UPI).—President Kenneth Kaunda is facing one of the most difficult hours of his 11-year leadership of this former British colony as he attempts to reshape its economy and society in the midst of a national economic crisis.

The Angolan civil war has now closed this landlocked country's main lifeline to the outside world—the Benguela railroad—and as Transport Minister Sefefino Mulewa said here recently, "Both Zambia and Zaire are in a desperate situation over the political crisis in Angola."

At the same time, the world price of copper, which accounts for more than 95 per cent of Zambia's foreign-exchange earnings, has fallen so low that it is literally costing the government millions of dollars to continue mining it.

As a result, the immediate economic situation could not be much worse. Zambia no longer has any foreign reserves and faces a \$150 to \$200 million balance-of-payments deficit this year, the largest in the nation's history.

Loans Necessary

Just to keep its copper economy afloat during the next 12 to 15 months, some Western economists estimate that the government may have to borrow \$300 million or more abroad (already, the two big state-controlled copper consortia have resorted to nearly \$200 million in loans on the European market).

Zambia's economic woes should be of more than purely local concern.

For if Mr. Kaunda fails to get the international financial backing his country apparently needs, he could be some too weak at home or abroad to carry on in his increasingly contested policy of trying to find a peaceful solution to the white-black confrontation looming over southern Africa.

Despite the unnatural economic disasters that have befallen his normally prosperous nation, President Kaunda has decided to press ahead with his program to establish a "humanist state" of equals in which all private enterprise is to be eradicated.

In what is known here as his "watershed speech," Mr. Kaunda announced June 30 the end of all private ownership of land, replacing it with a system of 100-year leaseholds; nationalization of all foreign-owned properties; the end of private medical practice by expatriates and the obligatory turnover of second homes owned by Zambians to the government.

"As far as my statement on [the end of] private enterprise is concerned, I am unrepentant," Mr. Kaunda said in a seven-hour speech to the country's only legal body, the United National Independence party. "The die is cast in favor of humanism."

The June speech was in effect a declaration of war against Zambia's burgeoning middle class—aspiring businessmen and high civil servants who have quite naturally not appreciated the latest campaign to eliminate their new-found wealth and prestige.

This has placed Mr. Kaunda in

the delicate position of having to rule his economically distressed nation against the very class of people spawned by Zambia's copper wealth during the last decade. Since the speech, he has repeatedly donned military battle dress in public as if to highlight his war against the country's capitalists.

"Never has there been so much grumbling heard against the President," remarked a Western diplomat. "But there is still no sign of any organized opposition to him," he quickly added.

Just how long Mr. Kaunda can continue to rule against an increasingly disgruntled middle class without making some concessions in his war against capitalism remains to be seen.

Support of Countrywide

Mr. Kaunda's current political strategy seems to be aimed at gaining the support of the countryside, a policy which dovetails with his other new campaign to increase food production so that Zambia can begin feeding itself and save foreign exchange (food imports last year cost nearly \$80 million).

Since his June speech, Mr.



Kenneth Kaunda. UPI.

Kaunda has been touring various provinces partly to win the support of the peasantry but partly also to find out why things are going so badly in the agricultural sector.

He has recently launched an ambitious rural reconstruction program to reverse the downward trend in food production, provide jobs for the urban unemployed and to give new respectability and social status to the farmer.

Acceptance of Culture, Language

Breton Speakers See Hope of Shift by France

By James F. Clarity

GUINGAMP, France, Nov. 23 (UPI).—"Mat eo ar jeu ganit?" sounds to most Frenchmen like a soft, Teutonic garble and looks like a series of typographical errors. To the 800,000 Breton-speaking French citizens here in Brittany, it means "How are things going?"

For the Bretons' Celtic language, which for centuries has been vanishing in the hills and hamlets, things are going well, according to Edouard Ollivro, who speaks Breton to townspeople in his capacity as mayor and French when he is in Paris as the district's representative in the National Assembly.

"Nineteen hundred and seventy-five may be a great year in the cultural history of France," Mr. Ollivro said, explaining that the Ministry of Education in Paris was about to recommend to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that the government, after 500 years of ignoring or suppressing Breton culture, begin to subsidize it.

The government's motive in helping the survival of Breton dances and music as well as the language would be less than altruistic. That Breton is not taught in state primary schools and is only a selective subject in some secondary schools has become a matter of increasingly heated complaint, used by activists to stir anti-Paris feeling and to support demands ranging from more regional autonomy to the creation of a separate Breton nation.

Academic Subject

Mr. Ollivro, a historian who concedes that he does his writing in French, said he expected the program to include the teaching of Breton in the classroom and its official acceptance as a subject for which credit can be given toward academic degrees.

Here in Guingamp, a town of 11,000, 150 students are already taking private lessons in the language of their ancestors, although, as the mayor said, "there is no practical advantage."

Mr. Ollivro said he was convinced that state subsidies would put the mellifluous language on

the tongues of thousands of young people who now hear it spoken only by their grandparents. Of the expected government help, he added, "Sevel uhel a ra ar ween, gant n'eus gruiou don" ("A tree will only grow if it has good roots.")

It is not suggested that Breton will ever replace or equal French as the language of commerce and politics in Brittany, which it was until the region was absorbed by France late in the 15th century. But people here are serious about keeping it alive.

The language, which is similar to and related to Gaelic, crosses

party lines. Mr. Ollivro is a centrist and a supporter of the government. Yves Le Poll, a Socialist who is mayor and National Assembly deputy in the nearby city of Saint-Brieuc, is in the political opposition but he agrees with the rest of Brittany on the linguistic question.

"When I was a boy," said the mayor, who is 63 years old, "we were punished for speaking Breton in the classroom. They made you march around the courtyard. I spoke Breton to my father, French to my mother. 'He traced the decline of the language in his own family, noting that his sister, 10 years younger than he, could barely understand a word.'"

While Breton is not spoken officially in schools or government offices, it has been retained in many Roman Catholic churches in Brittany, where almost everyone is born into Catholicism. In Lezardrieux, a few miles from the English Channel on the northern coast, the sermon, hymns and parts of the All Saints' Day mass were in Breton and were broadcast on the regional radio.

UN School Workers Strike in Gaza Strip

GAZA, Nov. 23 (AP).—Arab employees held a strike yesterday against Palestinian refugee schools run by the UN Relief and Works Agency in the Gaza Strip.

The strike by the 3,400 school employees of the 121 UN schools was to protest working conditions and seek cost-of-living wage increases.

U.S. Aide Says Egypt Failing To Draw Foreign Investment

By Jack Foise

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's heralded "open-door" policy toward foreign investment has yet to attract a "significant" U.S. investor, Assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky has disclosed.

The apparent inability of top-level Egyptians to define and implement the favorable but generalized business-incentive laws and regulations is the reason, he indicated Thursday.

Before departing for Saudi Arabia to continue his Middle East economic trouble-shooting trip, Mr. Parsky told reporters he had urged Premier Mamedouh Salem to demonstrate that Egypt's liberalized investment policy—begun 18 months ago—"really works" by signing up a big U.S. company soon. Mr. Parsky said

about 40 U.S. firms had maintained an "active interest" in putting plants in Egypt, despite being discouraged by unending negotiations which never culminated in Egyptian government approval.

Saying he was in Egypt at the behest of President Ford and as a follow-up to Mr. Sadat's recent visit to the United States, Mr. Parsky spoke bluntly to local reporters and foreign correspondents.

No Specific Criteria

He said problem areas that had caused private investor disillusionment centered on the failure of the Cairo government to establish specific criteria for joint U.S.-Egyptian partnerships, for U.S. removal of profits from Egypt and for a realistic valuation of the Egyptian currency against the dollar. There also was concern over the prospect of punitive customs duties, and controls on imports of raw materials necessary for factory production.

"American investors need a degree of certainty in these matters," Mr. Parsky said, adding, "The Egyptian prevailing practice is to consider such investor problems on a case-by-case basis and that only provides uncertainty."

He said he knew of four proposed U.S. ventures here which were almost ready for final Egyptian response. The projects included establishing an aluminum fabrication plant, a tire factory, marketing of chemicals and construction and operation of a waterside terminal for handling bulk liquid.

He declined to identify the companies involved. Other sources said the Goodpastor Rubber Co., which has proposed to build a tire factory in Egypt, was as near as any U.S. investor to getting established in Egypt.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. to Aid in Study

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Agreement has been reached to conduct joint U.S.-Egyptian cancer studies here following a two-day international symposium on the disease.

Cairo newspapers said the United States would contribute \$200,000 toward research into cancer in Egypt.

Waldheim Holds Talks With Assad On Golan Force

DAMASCUS, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred for four hours with President Hafez al-Assad today and said that he would travel to Israel tomorrow with Syria's latest ideas on Middle East peace.

He would not say whether Syria had agreed to renew the mandate of the UN observer force on the Golan Heights when it expires next Sunday.

Informed sources said that this would depend on Syrian conditions which Mr. Waldheim would relay to the Israelis.

Mr. Waldheim said at a press conference that he would return here Wednesday night for a final talk with President Assad.

UN sources said that in addition to seeking a renewal of the mandate for UN forces, Mr. Mr. Waldheim's tour was designed to find a way of restarting peace efforts outside the framework of the Geneva conference.

They said that Geneva was not feasible at this stage because the General Assembly had voted that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be involved in all peace efforts under UN auspices and that Israel refused to recognize the PLO.

Cyprus Turks Tell UN Unit To Leave Zone

NICOSIA, Nov. 23 (AP).—The self-proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state announced yesterday that it will ask for withdrawal of the United Nations peace force from Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus unless the UN concludes a separate agreement with it.

The move was seen as retaliation for a UN resolution, approved Thursday by the General Assembly, calling for removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus—a reference to Turkish forces—and refusal by the world body to recognize the Turkish-Cypriot state as equal to the Greek-Cypriot-dominated government of Archbishop Makarios, the officially recognized regime.

Sogman Orek, vice-president and defense minister of the Turkish-Cypriot government, declared: "We will ask for the withdrawal of the UN forces as there is no longer any need for their services within the borders of the Turkish-Cypriot federated state."

He also charged that there is "indisputable evidence that UN troops are gathering information in the Turkish regions for the Greek Cypriots" and that the troops had exceeded their authority.

Separate Fact

"Despite their stand against the Turkish-Cypriot federated state, if the UN forces want freedom of movement within the state, they will have to conclude a separate agreement with us, as they did with the Greek-Cypriot community in 1964," Mr. Orek said.

The UN force arrived in Cyprus early in 1964, following an outbreak of intercommunal fighting between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, who lived intermingled on the island.

The peace force's activities were regulated through an agreement with the officially recognized government of President Makarios. Until the Turkish invasion in the summer of last year, the UN troops enjoyed freedom of movement and maintained observation posts all over the island.

After the invasion, however, the Turkish military command severely restricted their freedom of movement within the Turkish-occupied northern area—where 130,000 Turkish Cypriots gathered after the flight of 200,000 Greek Cypriots.

Rome Protester Slain

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Pietro Bruno, 18, an Italian student shot last night during a leftist demonstration on the Angola crisis, died today in a hospital here, police reported.

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Killing Without Responsibility

The core of the evil revealed by the Senate committee investigating the Central Intelligence Agency is that a government responsible to its people and to the world community fostered a secret group that plotted to kill without responsibility.

Governments kill. In war they kill many thousands, sometimes as the result of the actions of a single man in their own or in some other country. Sometimes, in fact, it may seem expedient, as it did to Caligula, that one man should die for the people. But a single death may have consequences as terrible as could flow from the mobilization of an army or the launching of nuclear missiles. It cannot be inflicted without the clear assumption of responsibility if the world is not to lapse into the anarchy that so many irresponsible persons and groups seek to precipitate by terror.

That other governments have engaged, and will continue to do so, in activities similar to those which the CIA planned may be taken for granted. But a government which takes its obligations to its people and to a world of reasonable order as seriously as the government of the United States must, under its Constitution, cannot, in its own interests, permit the continuance of a system which may bring death to any individual, however powerful, and perhaps bring war to millions, by the tortuous and secretive operations of an ingrown bureaucracy.

The CIA on the basis of the committee

report, formed such a system. Whether through negligence at the top or ignorance imposed there by the agency, decisions of the most serious import were made at a level that did not consult with the elected officials of the executive or legislative branches. And this has implications that go far beyond the assassination plots—none of them directly successful—that formed the theme of the report itself.

Therefore, it is absolutely essential that an effective form of surveillance be instituted over federal intelligence and—for the Federal Bureau of Investigation has revealed its own dabbling in covert activities—police agencies. This will require cooperation by the presidency and Congress, for the United States does not exist in a world of sweetness and light and both intelligence and police work are necessary—as necessary as the billions that go into the defense establishment. It is unfortunate that there was not only a squabble between the White House and the Senate committee over the release of this report, but that the Senate avoided voting on that release. Irresponsible committees can do harm, as well as irresponsible agencies.

The primary task of government now is to clarify and enforce, to the extent that is humanly possible, standards of responsibility that will apply to all. Only then can the United States assume in good conscience a positive role in the world, while enjoying the freedoms to which it is dedicated.

Juan Carlos I

With the confirmation of Juan Carlos de Borbon as King Juan Carlos I, Spain has finally moved, officially and symbolically, out of the incredibly drawn-out era of Francisco Franco. As he was obliged to do, the 37-year-old King swore to uphold the principles and defend the system imposed for 36 years by the Generalissimo who anointed him. But he surely knows that Francoism died with its creator, and that the basic question is: which way will Spain now go?

The young King's responsibilities are awesome. On his conduct may depend not merely the life of a restored Spanish monarchy—perhaps not a very vital issue across the long span of history—but the very survival of a nation whose character still embraces many tendencies that exploded into the tragedy of the 1936-39 civil war. King Juan Carlos's assets are few and his liabilities are formidable for such a burden.

The assets include his manly bearing, a reserve of good will from Spaniards and others who recognize the weight of his responsibilities and, above all, the willingness of most of his countrymen to tolerate trial and error, flaw and false start from their leaders in order to avoid another fratricidal conflict.

Yet the supply of good will has been eroded by the embarrassment of Juan Carlos's long sojourn in the wings. He has been unavoidably tarnished by the harsh repression of Franco's last years. He was acutely embarrassed in 1974, when he was abruptly shoved aside after exercising power for 45 days during the Generalissimo's illness.

The new King's greatest liability is his long

association with the Franco regime and with the Generalissimo who arbitrarily chose him as the future head of state over the legitimate claims to the throne of his exiled father, Don Juan. Friends say Juan Carlos recognizes the need for substantial change and aspires to lead Spain back into a close association with Western Europe; but it will be difficult for him to move out from under the Caudillo's imprint.

Even before becoming King he had been warned by diehard rightists including Franco's civil war comrades, not to tamper with the political system. There is no doubt, however, that if he is able to move the country out of repression and toward Western-style democracy he will carry with him the great majority of Spaniards, including many who have long been hostile to restoring the monarchy.

From every standpoint, but particularly for the sake of national unity, civil peace and economic prosperity, it is imperative for Spain to begin without delay the restoration of freedom and the construction of a democratic society in turn with those on the other side of the Pyrenees.

If he is bold enough to undertake the leadership in that essential task, King Juan Carlos I will have the powerful support of the European Community, which has long made clear that it would enthusiastically welcome a democratic Spain into membership. Such an initiative ought also to have the generous backing of the United States, for which a free Spain would be a more reliable and useful partner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

San Marino's World

Just when San Marino seemed to be the one comforting place left where the bell did not toll the problems of the First, Second and Third Worlds, the government of the world's oldest (founded AD 301) and smallest (24 square miles) republic has fallen. The postage-stamp regime in the Apennines of north-central Italy had to dissolve its grand and general council because of a power dispute between the Socialists and Christian Democrats.

But all is not lost. The Republic of San Marino, at last count, has had a score fewer

changes in leadership than its surrounding Italian Republic in the last three decades. It has renounced the right of coinage, thereby not adding to the burdens of the international economic summit. Its 20,000 inhabitants decided to establish consular relations with the Peking government's 700 million people. Its all-male grand council adopted a mild version of the equal rights amendment for women, and the Republic has set a fine example for the rest of the world by unequivocally pledging that its 188-man army will not acquire nuclear weapons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Advice for Mrs. Gandhi

Both at the time of the emergency and ever since there has been a strong vein running through the statements of Indian leaders that if Mrs. Gandhi is winning, that is democracy, but if anyone does anything to challenge her in any way that is anti-democratic. The truth is that the structure of Mrs. Gandhi's own Congress party, its privilege, its wranglings and its corruption, has held India back as much as anything. The best advice to Mrs. Gandhi would be to scrap the emergency regulations and hold [general] elections on time. Any real plotter can be tried under the regular laws. Mrs. Gandhi is the outstanding Indian leader and

it is hard to see anyone remotely challenging her at free and fair polls.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Ronald Reagan's Bid

One person who became well aware of Mr. Reagan's impending bid long before it was formally announced was President Ford. He has been busy trying to trim heavily to the right in a defensive reaction. Whether this is doing him any good is a matter for conjecture. Many saw the easing-out of Vice-President Rockefeller as part of the process, and did not particularly like it. Mr. Ford is really at his best when he is acting naturally. He ought to stick to that.

The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

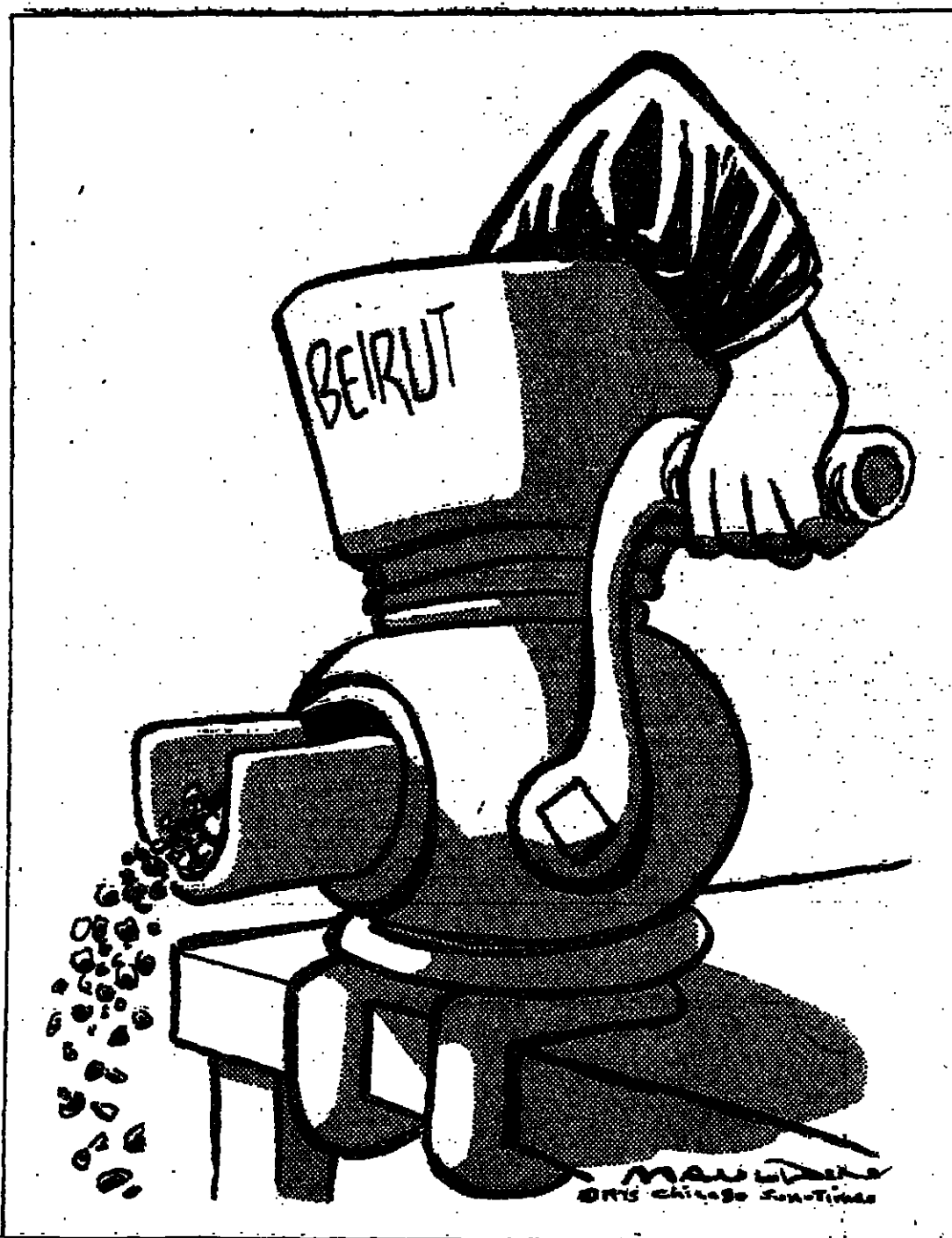
November 24, 1900

ROME—The Director-General of Italian Telegraphs has dropped a bomb into the camp of the ladies engaged in the public service. He says in his report that women are too often absent from their work due to a variety of employment of women by the State is a good thing. He concludes: "Not only is their work not of the slightest use, but is positively a serious nuisance."

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1925

NEW YORK—What is described as the most bitter and convincing attack against the Prohibition Amendment since enforcement came into effect on January 16, 1920, was launched today with the publication, by the Moderation League, of figures from 350 cities throughout the United States showing that drunkenness has reached tremendous proportions and charged that the Volstead Act has failed to promote temperance.



The Troubles of the U.S. Cities

By James Reston

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The cities of America, all have their troubles. In the midst of all the economic and racial turmoil, it is seldom noticed that there is probably still more civic pride, more striving by private individuals and institutions to face our problems and correct our faults in the United States than in the cities of any other nation in the world.

Go where you will in the big towns of the United States today and you will find disintegration, racial segregation, economic disruption and political and moral confusion. But at the same time, you will also find recovery, reconstruction and a tremendous struggle, against formidable odds, by what amounts to a vast army of people of all classes and races, in private and public works, to be faithful to the ideals of the nation.

Cleveland is only one illustration of the point. Like most other great cities, it is intensely human, in a constant state of both decay and reconstruction. The Hough area of Cleveland, which blew up in racial violence in recent years, was 3 per cent black in 1945; now it is 98 per cent black. Same with the Glenview area of Cleveland—16 per cent black in 1945, now 99 per cent black. This obviously creates both housing and school problems.

Downtown Cleveland a generation ago almost seemed to have forgotten that it stood on the verge of one of the most magnificent inland seas in the world. But now, like Chicago long ago, it has opened its eyes and lifted its buildings into the sky, where it can not only see the wide vista of Lake Erie but also understand its link to its sister states, Canada and its water highway to the world.

I have spent two weeks here, talking to students at Case Western Reserve University, to the mayor of Cleveland, the superintendent of schools, to politicians of both parties and to the editors and reporters of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Cleveland Press and the Ohio black press, dominated by W.O. Walker of the Call and Post.

Seeing the life of a city in these terms, you get a better understanding of American democracy. The Western Reserve University was founded in 1826, when John Quincy Adams was

president. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died that year on the same day, appropriately July 4.

This university is not only educating young undergraduates on its sesquicentennial and administering one of the best medical, dental and nursing professional schools in the world, but it is also dealing with the human and technical problems of its own community here in Cleveland.

It is bringing the coming leadership of this growing industrial Middle Western empire into the School of Management. It is turning the old people of the Cleveland community into its classrooms and it is making the thoughtful minds of its faculty available to help deal with the distracting and troubling problems of this entire northern Ohio area.

Still, Cleveland, like Boston and many other major cities, is now involved in a major political and legal problem over the racial integration of its public schools and the is an odd and troubling situation.

More Progressive

In some ways, Cleveland has been more progressive on racial questions in the schools than any other city in the nation. Forty per cent of its school-teaching staff is black, as compared to 5 per cent for Boston. Forty-five per cent of Cleveland's administrative staff is black.

Two of the five leaders of the Board of Education here are black and the cooperation between the Cleveland Board of Education and the commercial and industrial leaders of the community in the training and employing of black high-school students has been as good as any place in the nation.

Yet, it is true that 57 per cent of the Cleveland school population is black and because of the "white flight" from the central city to the suburbs there is clearly segregation of the races in the city schools.

Accordingly, the NAACP has brought the Board of Education into the federal courts, charging "intentional" segregation and calling for "comprehensive reassignment of students"—which, of course, means substantial and controversial busing.

The local black leaders are very

dubious about the wisdom of all this and even the local NAACP leaders, in contrast with the national NAACP leaders, have their doubts but, despite all the efforts of private and official leaders of this community, the case goes on.

And the whole community is wondering whether the racial situation would be better after a court order for busing than it is now.

The other day, Henry Kissinger, the secretary of state, asked, "Why do we insist on tearing ourselves apart?" And this is what many people in the Cleveland community—black and white, press and universities—are now asking about the situation here.

The industrial revolution

The Strategy of Terrorism

By C. L. Sulzberger

BUENOS AIRES.—Although South America is still characterized by political violence, guerrillas and terrorist movements have tended to lose importance over the last few years—except in Argentina. Elsewhere they have been defeated or contained by security forces or expelled to the peripheries of significance.

This is partly because of changes in the political climate, outright oppression as in Chile, failure of terrorist techniques in the field, a waning of Cuban support for such forms of opposition, and proclamation of self-designated "revolutionary" regimes in some lands.

Various leftist groups in Colombia, both rural and urban, are still fostering trouble. However, in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Paraguay, where the authoritarian regimes have cracked down hard.

Change for Worse

Venezuela seems to have significantly reduced the problem by effectively coupling with a pacification program. Peru has officially co-opted opposition rhetoric, taking the wind out of guerrilla sails. And a hard-boiled counterinsurgency policy has been successfully applied to Trotsky's flamboyant Tupamaros.

Only in Argentina has there been a notable change for the worse. Here there is a complex mixture of extreme left guerrilla groups and urban terrorist gangs, promoting their concepts of social revolution by spreading death and chaos. And the leftist urban terrorists are opposed by murder squads of far-right activists.

The army general staff, which is the major element in efforts to dominate the situation, estimate that at most 400 or 500 activists operate at any one time. But the world has learned to place as far apart as Cyprus and Northern Ireland how much damage a handful of determined people can inflict on any society.

World Growth—II

By René Dubos

NEW YORK.—Much of the contemporary gloom concerning the future originates from the belief that there are "limits to growth"—an expression which has penetrated deeply into the public consciousness from the catchy title of a much-publicized book. One of the themes of this book is that the resources of the earth are limited and that shortages will soon reach critical levels.

Although the phrase "limits to growth" appears self-explanatory, it is in fact deceptive because it hides assumptions and has static connotations that are incompatible with human behavior. It implies that growth means producing more and more of what industrial societies have been producing at an oblique rate, and that it will therefore require more of the same kind of resources that were used in the past.

History shows, however, that social evolution continuously drives human activities into new channels and that each age creates the resources it needs. Resources are not as "natural" as usually assumed. They are derived from raw materials that acquire value only after they have been separated from the earth to serve human purposes.

First, the Easiest

Gold and copper became resources very early because these metals can be extracted and manipulated by simple techniques. Iron did not become a resource until much later because it requires more complex technology. Aluminum became a resource only after sophisticated methods had been developed to derive it from bauxite at the turn of the century. And so it goes for other metals.

Agricultural lands, also, had to be created out of the wilderness by human ingenuity and labor. In North America this involved clearing the forests that used to cover a large part of the continent, using the plow to break the plains, draining marshes and irrigating semidesert areas. Much of what is called nature was for ages some aspect of wilderness that has been transformed by human efforts.

One kind of growth is simply the exploitation of the materials stored in the earth; another more interesting kind results from the transformation of raw materials into resources through a continuous evolution process. To a large extent, in other words, growth means the evolution of the man-made. The creativity of social evolution is strikingly evident in the change of attitudes regarding sources of energy.

For millennia, all work was done by human and animal muscles. During the Middle Ages, mechanization began with the use of water mills and windmills. The industrial revolution

operated its machines first with wood, then with fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum products, and recently uranium.

At present, studies are going on all over the world to determine what sources of energy are best suited for each individual purpose and what are the safe limits in the production and use of energy.

The awareness that the supplies of fossil fuels are limited is how directing thought, to renewable sources—for example, nuclear fusion and the sun—and to the vital contribution made by the wilderness to the energy balance of the earth.

In any given year, the total amount of energy derived from the sun by the photosynthetic activities of wild vegetation greatly exceeds the total amount used to support human life and to drive technologies. The problem of energy supplies thus leads back to concern about the preservation of nature.

The meaning of the word "growth" has evolved also with regard to human existence. Quantitative growth, for its own sake, is no longer socially acceptable because it threatens the quality of life and of the environment.

In the countries of Western civilization, many members of the upper and middle classes are beginning to recognize the merits of a less-consuming society. Just as this belated group led the movement toward smaller families, so it may eventually transmit social values to the rest of the population.

In matters of growth, the mentality is more important than advances in science and in technology. The fact that a good environment is now considered one of the "inalienable rights" will probably influence the design of future technologies as much as scientific discoveries have in the past.

Even though the phrase "quality of life" does not define a social philosophy, it symbolizes an attitude that can be contrasted with the following statement from the guidebook prepared for the 1933 Chicago World's Fair: "Science finds, industry applies, man consumes."

Today, 40 years after the 1933 World's Fair, no one would dare state that humankind must conform to technological imperatives. The goal is rather to make technology conform to human needs and aspirations.

This involves a kind of qualitative growth for which there are no measurable limits, because social evolution is more inventive than biological evolution and more creative of resources really valuable for human existence.

This is the second of two articles written for The New York Times. The author, microbiologist and experimental pathologist, is professor emeritus at Rockefeller University.

Cost of Oil

The economic situation was already weak because of the soaring cost of oil imports and the collapse of Argentina's huge beef-export trade because of overproduction by European Common Market farmers.

I have asked those in a position to know whether the rural guerrillas follow the methodology of any well-known theoretician such as Che Guevara or whether the urban terrorists follow the Brazilian, Carlos Marighella. They say no, tending to minimize the damage accompanying acts of terrorism. The established, order-clinging they seek to exaggerate their deeds by inflated publicity in the press.

Perhaps there is some justice in this assertion and it is certainly a valid terrorist technique. Yet the fact remains that the present weak government, already hampered by world economic developments beyond its control, is seeing its flabby authority steadily eroded by an underground mini-war of a type that has become all too familiar this century.

Chronological Survey of Plots Against Foreign Aides by CIA

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON.—The report issued Thursday by the Senate Committee on Intelligence contains information on the CIA's role in assassination plots in five foreign countries between 1959 and 1972. The report, which is the first of a series, details the CIA's activities in Cuba, Congo, Dominican Republic, South Vietnam, and Chile.

Nov. 27, 1960.—Lumumba leaves UN custody for Stanleyville. Mr. Edgman cables Mr. Tawney of departure and states his station "studying several plans of action."

Cuba

March-August, 1960.—CIA officials discuss several schemes against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. They include: spraying Mr. Castro's radio broadcast booth with LSD-type agent; impregnating Mr. Castro's cigars with disorienting agent before a speech; dusting Mr. Castro's boots with chemical which will make his beard fall out.

Congo

Spring 1960.—CIA Deputy Director for Plans Richard Bissell discusses plans to assassinate an unnamed African leader. Bissell, CIA's chief division chief, and a CIA aide identified Thursday by the report as Mr. Sidney Gottlieb, are said to have been in the Congo in 1960. According to Mr. Bissell, Dr. Gottlieb gathered information and hypodermic needles from Army stockpiles at Fort Det-Mo, and goes to Leopoldville with instructions for CIA officer Victor Hegdman to assassinate Lumumba, deposing him as premier. Mr. Bissell is said to have supported Lumumba's removal.

February, 1961.—CIA's Tech-

nical Services Division makes batch of poison pills and they are turned over to Roselli for delivery to Castro assassin. At least \$10,000 and electronics equipment given to potential assassin.

March-April, 1961.—Cuban working in a favorite Castro restaurant was to administer poison but never received the "go" signal from his contacts and returned pills and money to CIA. April 1962.—CIA agent William Harvey reactivates Castro assassination plan. Mr. Harvey turns over poison pills and \$5,000 worth of arms and radio equipment to Cuban contact.

May, 1962.—Pills and guns arrive in Cuba. There is no evidence the attempt actually took place.

Early 1963.—CIA "Task Force" assigned to covert Cuban operation studies and rejects plan for implanting explosive sea shell in area where Castro goes diving.

January, 1963.—Diving gear contaminated with poison prepared as gift from James Donovan, negotiator for release of Cuban prisoners, but plan fails when Mr. Donovan decides to give Mr. Castro another uncontaminated suit.

Fall 1963.—Unidentified highly placed Cuban official meets with Desmond Fitzgerald, head of CIA Special Affairs Staff, and offers to kill Mr. Castro with a high-powered rifle. Mr. Fitzgerald later told an House CIA investigation he rejected request.

Nov. 22, 1963.—Cuban told there would be shipment of high-powered rifles and grenades dropped in Cuba. Mr. Fitzgerald offers Cuban CIA-manufactured pen equipped with hypodermic needle too small to be felt.

1963-Early 1965.—CIA arranges for delivery of arms and explosives to agent in Cuba for Castro assassination. No details in report on assassination attempt.

Dominican Republic

April, 1960.—President Eisenhower approves contingency plan to remove Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo.

June, 1960.—U.S. Ambassador to Dominican Republic Joseph Farland agrees to link between Dominican Republic and CIA. Mr. Farland transmits request for disfigurement for rifles with telescopic sights. CIA investigates plan for dropping rifles.

Oct. 3, 1960.—CIA prepares memorandum for delivery of 300 rifles and pistols as well as ammunition and explosives to disfigurement to "eliminate certain key Trujillo henchmen."

March 15, 1961.—Deputy chief of mission, Henry Dearborn, sends three 38-caliber pistols for disfigurement. CIA sends pistols in diplomatic pouch six days later to local station chief.

May 30, 1961.—Trujillo ambushed and assassinated near San Cristobal in the Dominican Republic. Weapons were handguns and shotguns and assassination carried out by disident action group.

South Vietnam

May 8, 1963.—South Vietnamese troops in Hue fire on Buddhists celebrating Buddha's birthday. Lucien Conein, a CIA officer in Vietnam, later testified that Buddhist uprisings following incident led to coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Oct. 3, 1963.—Mr. Conein told by Gen. Duong Van Mien of planned coup and possibility of assassination of Diem's brothers, Nhu and Can. Cables from CIA director John McConne neither opposed nor supported plan at first and later opposed assassination plan.

Nov. 3, 1963.—Diem and Nhu are killed. The Senate committee reported that details of deaths are not known but there is no evidence of direct or indirect U.S. involvement.

Chile

Sept. 15, 1970.—President Nixon tells CIA Director Helms that the regime of Salvador Allende—which was plurality in a presidential election 11 days before—was unacceptable to United States. CIA instructed by Mr. Nixon to plan a direct role in organizing military coup.

Oct. 6-20, 1970.—CIA makes 21 contacts with key police and military officials in Chile giving assurances of support in case of coup. Army commander is singled out as target for removal to prepare for coup.

Oct. 19, 1970.—Unsuccessful attempt made to kidnap Gen. Schneider by group of Chilean military officers who were supported by CIA. A second unsuccessful attempt made the following day.

Oct. 22, 1970.—During the early morning hours, the CIA passed machine guns and ammunition to the group that had failed to kidnap Schneider. Shortly after 8 a.m., Schneider's car intercepted on his way to work and he is mortally wounded during gunfight. Conspirators involved not the ones who got CIA weapons earlier in the day.



Workers preparing a section of the 800-mile oil pipeline in the Alaskan wilderness.

The Pipeline: Gold Mine for Some

By Mike Goodman

FAIRBANKS.—You often hear of the \$1,000-a-week salaries, the adventure and the excitement along the trans-Alaska pipeline. But the workers give a different story.

They complain of boredom, depression, idleness, rampant pilferage, union violence and waste. About 300 workers interviewed by a reporter traveling Alaska dressed as a pipeline worker told of an "everybody's doing it" attitude.

Other pipeline workers were evasive, however, conceding that publicity could ruin the soft working conditions enjoyed by some. Reamster bus drivers, for example, are paid huge salaries simply for transporting workers to and from job sites, then sitting in their buses for 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

Security Lacking

Often, however, they have the companionship of other workers, who frequently do little or nothing except nap in the buses, gossip, read books or play cards.

The shuttle buses, in many cases, serve as pipeline lounging areas for much of the work day. An impromptu, unescorted tour by a reporter of a pipeline section near Fairbanks in mid-September confirmed the featherbedding and a lack of security.

A truck hauler at one of the camps—whose story was echoed several times—said he harbored the price of a ticket were entering the camp.

Bearded policemen in fraying white uniforms and pith helmets made the tedious efforts at controlling over-crowded buses, the cars of the rich and the middle class, ornately painted richies and wooden-wheeled carts pushed by humans offering their carts for rent as "taxi."

Along the broken sidewalks and on grass-strangled traffic islands, maimed beggars pined their ancient profession, seeking alms in the name of Allah.

Shops, many of them with shelves full of costly goods, were open, although customers were scarce. In the drab gray halls of the Secretariat, the center of the government apparatus, peasants and clerks dozed and gossiped outside senior officials' offices.

Telegraph and telephone services were operating—not terribly efficiently but they never have done that.

To this frequent visitor, the situation seemed a most chilling indicator of how severely the people of Bangladesh have suffered in the four years of their hard-earned independence from Pakistan.

The abnormal has become normal. Most Bengalis have one basic hope—that with the martial law of the new three-man dictatorship will come price controls, and they will be able to feed themselves. Beyond that, there is little else that concerns most people.

A mother flying into Valdez to meet her husband and son, both pipeline workers, explained: "Aiyeksa, the pipeline company, is like the government, see. They're getting rich off of us at the gas pumps, so it's OK to steal from them."

"I just hope the pipeline workers quit stealing from each other," she said. "There's just so much of that going on. My boy got his new \$40 down vest ripped off."

Bitter Complaint

A Teamster driver near Fairbanks said he finally became fed up. For weeks, he had been hauling 250 surveys to job sites and each morning he was issued 81 box lunches and several sacks of candy bars.

Complaining bitterly about throwing out food each day, the driver said he was warned by camp officials "in very convincing terms to mind my own business." For the final few weeks of his Fairbanks tour, the driver gave the excess food to the Fairbanks Rescue Mission, where it was well received.

Other truckers told similar stories. "You can sum this here pipeline up in one word: j-o-k-e," mumbled a trucker just in from a camp near Fairbanks.

"My boss ordered me to take 18 hours for a 6-hour run. The money ain't worth it."

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Not Dying, Simply Lingerin On

Bangladesh Is Quickly Nearing the End of the Road

(The following article was filed from outside Bangladesh, to avoid official censorship.)

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCAs (WP).—A terminally sick nation, unlike sick people, don't die," a local newspaper editor said mournfully one recent evening. "But they linger. That's what's happening to our Bangladesh."

Bangladesh most certainly is very sick. Some of its leaders have been murdered, its political parties have been ground into extinction, its judiciary emasculated, its enthusiastic youth frustrated and disillusioned, its armed forces turned rebellious.

But the country of 80 million inhabitants is not dying; somehow it lingers on. Just a week after Dacca had been wracked by coups, counter-coups and a military mutiny, life in this decrepit capital was going on normally.

The only obvious signs of turmoil were three battered Soviet-built tanks blocking access to the government radio station, between the comfortable International Hotel and the crumbling Dacca Club.

Some Affluence

Not far away, twinkling pink and yellow electric lights marked a camp where Moslems assemble for the annual air pilgrimage to Mecca. Thousands of Bengalis who could scrape together

the price of a ticket were entering the camp. Bearded policemen in fraying white uniforms and pith helmets made the tedious efforts at controlling over-crowded buses, the cars of the rich and the middle class, ornately painted richies and wooden-wheeled carts pushed by humans offering their carts for rent as "taxi."

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The Mafia Moves In Something's Rotten In State of Alaska

By Mike Goodman and William Endicott

ANCHORAGE, Alaska.—Widespread lawlessness, a helpless government and the stranglehold of a single Teamster's union chief threaten to paralyze Alaska, a state crucial to the future energy independence of the United States.

Police officials admit they are staggering under a crime wave that has left vast areas of the largest U.S. state virtually unprotected. (Alaska is larger than West Germany, France, Spain and Portugal combined.)

As construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline passes the halfway mark, Gov. Jay Hammond said the state's top Teamster executive, Jesse Carr, has grown so powerful that "nobody is going to challenge him."

State officials and former company employees assert that to buy labor peace, officials of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., a consortium of eight major oil companies building the 700-mile line, have turned their backs on rampant overmanning, bloody union terrorism and large-scale theft.

A two-month investigation by the Los Angeles Times found:

• Many workers earning a minimum of \$1,000 a week and spending much of their work day sleeping aboard buses that haul them to job sites.

• Pipeline barracks turned into armed camps, with brutal fights among feuding union gangs and pipeline welders rioting over such trivial issues as the absence of automatic clothes washing machines.

• Theft of tools and equipment ranging from chain saws to trucks.

• A concentration of ex-felons—at least a score—in a variety of positions in the central supply warehouse in Fairbanks, which controls the flow of goods throughout the project.

Alaska's Toughest

Mel Personette, former head of pipeline security and now a top official with the Alaska state troopers, said the warehouse, subject to Teamster contract, is "infested" with some of Alaska's toughest hoodlums.

"Alyeska [the pipeline company] is willing to accept a certain level of theft in order to buy labor peace," said State Attorney General Avrum Gross. "They'd do nothing to provoke the unions. They just want to finish that line. They've stayed about 10 miles away from state law enforcement people."

Meanwhile, hoodlums, Mafia figures, gamblers, pimps and prostitutes operate with impunity. Illegal casino-style gambling joints—the traditional vanguard of organized crime—operate openly within stone-throwing distance of police stations in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Valdez.

So serious has the problem become that Attorney General Gross is searching for money to set up a state anti-crime strike force to probe reports of organized crime infiltration.

News of the state's mounting instability has disturbed some major banking institutions that are financing the pipeline work.

Price Goes Up

The price tag for the pipeline project has risen from a \$2-billion projection in 1972 to a \$2.5-billion estimate of \$5.4 billion, at a time, however, when virtually all other construction projects also have been suffering from inflation.

The state government, already in severe financial difficulties, stands to lose millions of dollars in revenues it once thought it would get.

Under a complicated taxing formula, the state will receive royalties from the North Slope oil based on the "posted price" of the oil. The posted price will be determined primarily by the value of the oil minus the cost of the pipeline.

So, in effect, much of the cost of the pipeline will be deducted from the state's royalties. By late 1977, the pipeline is expected to provide more than 12 per cent of U.S. daily oil needs.

Many top law-enforcement officers, including the police chiefs of Fairbanks and Anchorage and many patrolmen and state troopers, quit their jobs this year under pressure of the rampant crime or the lure of \$50,000-a-year pipeline jobs.

Mafia Figures

The state is attracting figures linked to organized crime. For example, Salvatore Spinelli and Jerry Pasley, known associates of Mafia chieftain Joseph Bonanno, have moved into jewelry, tavern and restaurant businesses in Anchorage.

Minor underworld figures from the U.S. West Coast also have found Alaska lucrative, according to state intelligence sources. In July of this year, headlines in a Fairbanks newspaper read, "Fairbanks Becomes Wild City. Prostitution Up 5,000 Per Cent."

"We just don't have the manpower for some things, like prostitution and gambling," said Fairbanks Police Lt. Curtis Gustafson.

Further south, in Valdez, a deep-water port where the pipeline will end, a reporter dressed as a pipeline worker spotted a bar stool at the Club Valdez, one of several dives where hard drugs and prostitutes are openly available.

"This sure is a pretty wide-open town," he remarked to the bartender. "Aren't there any police?"

Within moments, three men confronted the reporter, one jabbing him sharply with a forefinger in the shoulder and chest. "I don't know who you are, punk, but this here is a syndicate town. Don't you forget it. Keep your mouth shut, pay for your drink and move on."

When Cpl. Patrick Shely, head of the state-trooper detachment in Valdez, was asked about crime, he replied: "What do you want me to do about it? Do you want me to go over and root these people? He gestured toward the casino a few blocks away.

"We'd be butchered. There's only three of us from here to Glenallen (almost 125 miles away)."

"I've been approached by the Cosa Nostra several times and offered \$150 a month. But I'll never give in," he said. "It's up to you to tell people what's going on up here. Maybe we can get some help."

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Notice is hereby given to the holders of U.S. \$1,000, 10 1/4% Notes 1974/1986, redeemable at noteholder's option on 19th December, 1981, issued by CITY OF MARSEILLES, that a general meeting will be held on 10th December, 1975, 10 a.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 4 Rue Gallon, Paris (2e), to give a decision on the following agenda:

—Ratification of the Statutes of the Société Civile.
—Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art 7 of the Statutes of the Société Civile.
Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it.

In order to attend the Meeting or be represented in it, the Noteholders will have to deposit their Notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:

- BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (Paris);
- ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L. (Beirut);
- BANK ALMASHREK S.A.L. (Beirut);
- BANQUE DE BRUXELLES, LAMBERT S.A. (Brussels);
- BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg);
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (Paris);
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (Paris);
- KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. (Kuwait);
- MARINE MIDLAND BANK (City of New York);
- SOCIETE GENERALE (Paris);
- WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE (Düsseldorf);

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The Board of Directors.

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Alstom 1997	10 87 87 87 +1	
Alstom 1998	10 87 87 87 +1	
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Alstom 1977	10 87 87 87 +1	
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Ohio State, Oklahoma Show Power

Buckeyes' Comeback Beats Michigan, Gains Rose Bowl

By Murray Chass

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 23 (UPI)—Just as everyone figured, the difference in yesterday's annual war between Ohio State and Michigan, a pair of unbeaten, bowl-bound college football teams.

It wasn't Archie, the prolific ball-carrying machine, who sparked Ohio State to a 21-14 victory and an unprecedented fourth consecutive Rose Bowl appearance. Not at all. An overwhelming Michigan defense saw to that, limiting Archie to 46 yards in 19 carries and snapping his collegiate record string of 19 straight games in which he had rushed for more than 100 yards. The difference in this Big 10 championship battle was before the game, not during it. Michigan's defense was the difference.

Harvard Beats Yale to Win Ivy League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—Harvard won its outright Ivy League title as Mike Lynch kicked a 37-yard field goal with 23 seconds left to give the Crimson a 10-7 victory over Yale yesterday.

With less than two minutes remaining and faced with a 13th-and-13 situation, Harvard quarterback Jim Kubacki led a pass over the middle to Bob McDermott. The play set up Lynch's game-winning kick in the 100th anniversary of this rivalry.

Harvard completed its season with a 7-2 win over Yale, its first Ivy League victory since 1956. The team was formed in 1862.

zechoslovak, Dutch Teams Gain in Soccer

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands have become the sixth and seventh teams to reach the quarter-finals of the European Nations' Cup soccer tournament. Czechoslovakia gained by winning on the 1-0, against Cyprus, while Dutch moved ahead through a 1-0, to Italy in Rome.

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Yanks Acquire Indians' Gamble, Give Up Dobson

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The New York Yankees traded Pat Dobson and his \$75,000 salary to the Cleveland Indians yesterday for Oscar Gamble, an outfielder.

tipaldi Goes for McLaren Coppersucar

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Grand Prix Formula One driver Emerson Fittipaldi said he has switched teams for season's world championship.

Sooners in Orange Bowl After Rout of Nebraska

By Paul Attner

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 23 (UPI)—Oklahoma quarterback Steve Davis, the Baptist minister whose senior year has been marred by mistakes and inconstancy, made believers out of Nebraska yesterday with a heavenly performance.

Davis slipped and stumbled around the Cornhusker flanks for 130 yards and two touchdowns to lead Nebraska to its first defeat of the season, 35-10, and earn the Sooners an Orange Bowl bid. Davis called his performance "my football redemption."

Bowl Hopes Remain Alive For California

STANFORD, Nov. 23.—In a performance worthy of a Heisman Trophy candidate, California's Chuck Muncie scored four touchdowns and passed for another yesterday as California routed Stanford, 48-15, in a Pacific Eight game.

California, with a final 6-1 Pacific Eight record, must await the outcome of Friday night's UCLA-USC game at the Coliseum to determine whether it will go to the Rose Bowl for the first time since 1959.

If the Bruins (5-1) win, the Bears still will get a share of the conference title. But UCLA will represent the conference against Big 10 champion Ohio State Nov. 29 for having beaten Cal earlier, 28-14.

If the Trojans win, it's all roses for the Bears.

Cal might not be able to stand up to No. 1 ranked Ohio State (who can?) but if you like offensive football and big plays, the Bears are your team.

The Bears had too much Munich, too much Joe Roth and too much offense for the Indians, who were in contention for a possible Rose Bowl bid until the defeat.

A sellout crowd of 88,000 at Stanford Stadium watched Cal build a 37-6 halftime lead, falter a bit at the outset of the fourth quarter as Stanford closed to 27-15, and then pull away impressively with a three-touchdown outburst.

Muncie, a graceful big man (6-3, 220) put on a show as he scored touchdowns on runs of 16, one and three yards and caught a seven-yard scoring pass from Roth.

At Miami, defensive end Ross Browner set up a second-period touchdown with a fumble. Browner also tackled for a possible 2-4 lead to spark the Fighting Irish to a 32-9 victory over Miami (Fla.). Notre Dame, which ended its season with an 8-3 record, recovered three fumbles in Miami territory and converted all three turnovers into touchdowns.

College Football

At Jacksonville, Miss., Steve Lavingshore scored two field goals to give Mississippi a 13-7 victory over Mississippi State.

At Syracuse, N.Y., Syracuse upset bowl-bound West Virginia, 20-19, when Dave Preston stopped a two-point conversion attempt by the Mountaineers' Ron Lee with 17 seconds remaining. Down 17-0 at the half, West Virginia battled back to 20-19 when Lee scored his second touchdown of the fourth quarter, with 17 seconds left. West Virginia will take an 8-3 record into its Peach Bowl encounter with North Carolina State.

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FALLING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS—Ohio State's Pete Johnson goes into endzone backwards as Michigan's Dave Devich grabs him but can't prevent winning touchdown in final period. Ohio State won, 21-14.



... while Indiana's coach, Lee Corso, drops to his knees after he sees his team fumble on the six-yard line of Purdue in the closing minutes of the game. The mistake preserved a 9-7 triumph for Purdue.

Colts Run Closer to Dolphins With Upset

MIAMI, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Don McCauley ran for three touchdowns and all-purpose back Lydell Mitchell added a clinching 32-yard touchdown run today as the Baltimore Colts upset the Miami Dolphins, 31-17, for their fifth straight National Football League victory.

Miami's second straight loss put Baltimore within a game of the Dolphins' American Conference East lead. Both starting quarterbacks were sidelined.

Miami's Bob Griese with a banged-up toe, and Bert Jones of the Colts, who reentered his ribs.

Mitchell's touchdown came with Baltimore leading, 19-17, and 8 minutes 45 seconds left in the game. He took a pickoff from quarterback Marty Domres, cut back at the 35 and outran the Dolphin defense.

Baltimore had taken the lead on two of McCauley's one-yard dives, a safety and a 42-yard Tom Linhart field goal. McCauley added his third touchdown on a one-yard plunge with 2:25 remaining in the game.

Miami had taken a 14-3 lead in the first half on a four-yard pass from Griese to tight end Jim Mandich and a five-yard run by Don Nottingham. Dolphin Garo Yepremian made the score 19-17 with a 29-yard field goal in the fourth quarter.

Jones reentered his bruised ribs in the second quarter and, after one more try, he was replaced by Domres. Griese hurt his toe on the third play of the second half, and 41-year-old Earl Morrall, playing his 20th NFL season, was ineffective the rest of the way.

Falcons 21, Broncos 21

At Atlanta, rookie quarterback Steve Bartkowski, returning to action for the first time in nearly a month, had a bad start but then threw two touchdown passes to lead the Falcons to a 35-21 victory over Denver.

Bartkowski, who had dislocated his left elbow, was intercepted three times in the first period and gave the Broncos a touchdown with a fumble, but regained his early season form in the second period.

He threw a four-yard touchdown pass to Al Jenkins with 3:43 left in the second period to tie the game.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet national basketball team rolled to its third straight victory on its United States tour by routing the University of Pennsylvania, 82-62, last night.

Vladimir Tkachenko paced a balanced Russian scoring attack with 10 points while three of his teammates had nine points each and two others scored eight each.

Sophomore Kevin McDonald led Penn with 24 points.

The Soviets, now 7-5 on the 14-game tour, led 36-20 at halftime and went ahead 67-41 with 10:09 left in the game.

The winners played strong defensively. Penn, which missed its first 11 shots, hit only 24 of 77 from the floor while the Russians were 34 for 67.

In other international basketball action, the Australian national team was routed twice during the weekend on the West Coast.

At Los Angeles on Friday, UCLA, making its first appearance under coach Gene Bartow, scored an 88-56 exhibition triumph over the Australians. The defending national champion Bruins, who led by only 39-33 at the half, got 20 points from junior forward Richard Washington and 19 from Marques Johnson.

UCLA opens its regular season against Indiana Nov. 29 in St. Louis.

Bartow replaced John Wooden,

running plays. Stenerud kicked for 275 yards and two touchdowns and Green Bay's defense stopped two Giant scoring threats with fumble recoveries en route to a 40-14 triumph. Hadl's passing lifted him to third place among the all-time passing leaders and advanced him to fourth in touchdowns.

The scoring was Green Bay's largest since the opening game of the 1971 season, when the Packers lost, 42-40, to the Colts.

Green Bay, now 2-8, dominated the game. Hadl hit Will Harrell on a 36-yard touchdown pass early in the first period and then tossed 35 yards to Gerald Tinker midway through the fourth quarter for the final Packer points.

Cowboys 27, Eagles 17

At Irving, Texas, Preston Pearson, picked up on waivers at the beginning of the season, ran for one touchdown and set up two more scores with screen-pass receptions to lead the Cowboys to a 27-17 victory over Philadelphia and keep Dallas a game behind St. Louis in the NFC East.

Pearson, obtained from Pittsburgh,

the victory gave the Bills a 6-4 record to keep them in the AFC East battle with Baltimore and Miami.

Although held to only 69 yards, Simpson scored the winning touchdown on a one-yard run after Buffalo quarterback Joe Ferguson threw a 44-yard pass to J.D. Hill to give the Bills a first down on the New England one. Simpson pushed his way into the end zone at 10:51 of the final quarter to give the Bills a 38-31 lead.

Vikings 28, Chargers 13

At Bloomington, Minn., Fran Tarkenton completed 24 passes, one for a touchdown, to break John Unitas' NFL career passing record in leading the unbeaten Vikings to a 28-13 victory over the San Diego Chargers.

Tarkenton's pinpoint passing in 30-degree weather set up two one-yard touchdowns plunges by Chuck Foreman, and the Vikings' running back also scored the final touchdown on a 19-yard run with 2:23 left in the game. Ed Marinaro scored the other Minnesota TD on a 16-yard pass from Tarkenton.

Tarkenton completed a four-yard pass to Marinaro with 1:53 left in the second quarter for the 2,831st pass completion of his 15-year pro career, eclipsing the mark set by Unitas, a retired Baltimore Colt great, who played 18 seasons.

Orantes Is Upset By V. Amritraj

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23 (AP)—India's Vijay Amritraj, delighted that his countrymen here today by overpowering Spain's Manuel Orantes, the top seed, 7-5, 6-3, to win the \$50,000 Indian Grand Prix lawn tennis championship here.

Amritraj, second seeded, played power tennis and took a see-saw first set from the stocky left-hander, who tried to keep the Indian off balance with accurate placement and off-speed shots.

Gettified Gains

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 23 (Reuters)—Seventh-seeded Brian Gottfried of the United States defeated Rhodesia's Andrew Paterson, 6-3, 6-3, here tonight for a place in the men's singles semifinals of the South African Open tennis championships.

Gottfried will meet sixth-seeded Onny Parun of New Zealand tomorrow when the other semifinal between American Harold Solomon, the fifth seed, and eighth-seeded Karl Meiler of West Germany will also be played.

More Sports News

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Two of the victories were upsets as Clark, a 190-pounder with only 47 bouts, stopped Akysnov, a 199-pounder with 139 fights, making only his 13th appearance in the ring, outpointed Nikulin, who has fought 121 times.

The Soviet team jumped to a 3-0 lead. The U.S. team, which

